The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES.

A WELL-TO-DO FARMER NEAR ROCKFORD, ILL., VANISHES AND HIS WHEREABOUTS ARE UNKNOWN—INFORMATION OF A MISSING YOUNG MAN WANTED.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Visitors to the farm-house of Thomas Rooney yesterday afternoon were astonished at the discovery that it was entirely deserted. Rooney is a well-known farmer near the city and brother-in-law of Superintendent Atkinson of the County Almshouse. His wife, who is an invalid, has been staying with her parents during the last month, and Rooney has been living at the farm alone. He was respected and on the best of terms with his wife and all friends. The visitors yesterday found no tracks in the snow. A pair of horses starved down to skeletons were in the barn. They had eaten a good share of the manger and were just alive. At the house everything was found except his clothes. He had evidently left some time before the snow-storm of last Friday, and there is no cause known for his disappearance.

This morning the Chief Marshal of Beloit came to Rockford in search of Robert Todd. The young man is City Clerk of Beloit, bookkeeper of the Citizens' Bank, and unusually popular. He started to Rockford Saturday last after a suit of clothes, but did not reach this city, and no trace can be found of him. His books and accounts are all correct, and friends think he is in Chicago having a quiet time, but inquiry there at his accustomed haunts and among his friends reveals no trace of him. His father, a prominent physician, is almost prostrated at the mystery.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 27.—William Powell, night boss of the Tracy Illinois coal-shaft, has mysteriously disappeared. His cap, covered with blood, was found near the shaft. It is believed that he has been murdered. The miners are searching for him.

THE FIRST NATIONAL.

Officers of the Bank File Their Answer to the Bill of Henry Clews.

They Explain How the Liquidation of the Old Institution Was Effected,

And Claim Clews Has No Right to Ask that the Reorganization Be Set Aside.

About five months ago Henry Clews and others filed a bill in the Circuit Court, which was afterward transferred to the Federal Court, against S. M. Nickerson, L. J. Gage, and others, to set aside the reorganization of the First National Bank of Chicago, and to compel an accounting concerning the value of the stock complainants held. Yesterday a lengthy answer was filed by all the principal defendants, admitting that all the complainants except F. B. Hand were stockholders in the old First National April 29, 1882. The bank had a capital of $1,000,000, and had paid large dividends, but it is denied the market value of the stock was ever so high as $400 a share. The charter of the bank expired June 1, 1882, and the defendants about the 1st of April decided to put the bank into liquidation before its charter expired to save expense, and a stockholders' meeting was called, notice and power of attorney being sent to each stockholder. The power of attorney when filled out gave the officers of the bank power to insert the name of an attorney, as many stockholders, if left to themselves, would put in the name of an officer of the bank, who by law was prohibited from acting as attorney in voting. The most of the complainants, however, selected Henry E. Sawyer as their representative, while Henry Clews and C. M. Foster selected W. T. Baker. Sawyer knew the defendants were trying to establish a new bank and knew they denied the right of any one to become their associate in the new scheme simply because he had been a stockholder in the old bank, and he voted on his proxies according to his own unbiased judgment.

In order for the bank to liquidate it was necessary some one would be found who should buy all its assets and also furnish a responsible guarantee for both its known and unknown liabilities. The defendants were the only ones who could be purchasers, as they only knew the affairs of the bank and could take care of the $11,270,117 of bills discounted which formed the principal share of the assets. They claimed that as officers and directors of the bank and owners of a controlling amount of stock they were under the duty of managing and controlling its affairs for the equal benefit of all its stockholders; and, if its assets were sold, of trying to get the best price obtainable therefor, but that this duty did not extend so far as to require that they themselves, because they could afford to pay a better price than others, should buy the assets, either with or without the complainants as partners in the purchase, nor so far as to forbid the buying, if they saw fit, without associating the complainants or other stockholders with them, provided the purchase were absolutely fair and the price not less than could have been obtained from others; that such a purchase would not be void, and would be voidable only in case the price were inadequate or fraud were practiced. They therefore organized themselves into a new bank under the name of the First National Bank of Chicago, No. 2,670, with a capital of $2,000,000, but purposely omitted to give complainants any share in the new concern. They admit they have a majority of the stock, and that Symonds took a large number of shares and sold them for the benefit of the new bank, but claim it was done openly.

The defendants further deny that the complainants were entitled as a matter of law and right, by reason of having been stockholders in the old bank, to be allowed to subscribe for stock in the new; or that they ever promised the complainants, or any of them, that they should be asked to take an interest in any new bank which might be organized by the defendants, to buy the property of the old bank, or that the defendants ever did or said anything by which the complainants were justified in assuming they would have any stock allotted to them as a matter of right.

A stockholders' meeting was accordingly held April 25, 1882, at which it was agreed the old bank should go into liquidation, that its assets should be fixed in the following cut and dried form:

Bills Receivable—At the face amount thereof, as shown by the books of the bank at the close of business the said 29th day of April, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to said date in all cases where the paper is drawing interest, and less interest from said date to the maturity of the paper, at the same rate, in all cases where the paper is not drawing interest.

Cash—The actual amount on hand, whether in this bank or subject to draft elsewhere, with interest thereon to said 29th day of April when drawing interest.

Real Estate—At the respective valuations placed against each item on the schedule adopted by this meeting and marked A by the presiding officer of this meeting—say $306,000.

Chattels and Fixtures—At the round sum of $20,637.

Stocks and Bonds—At the cash market value the said date of April 29th.

Debts and claims of all kinds charged to profit and loss at the round sum of $7,500.

It was also agreed that the directors should be authorized to sell all the assets to the new bank "upon receiving from said new National Banking Association its properly executed writing obligatory assuming and undertaking to pay, in consideration of the sale and delivery to it of the property of this bank as aforesaid, all the liabilities of this bank of whatever nature, other than its liabilities to its stockholders on account of their shares of stock, whenever the same shall respectively be or become due; and further undertaking to pay this bank, as required, a sum in cash equal to the difference at the time when this bank goes into liquidation as aforesaid between its liabilities aforesaid and the whole value of its assets and property; the amount of such liabilities and the value of said assets and property to be fixed and determined on the basis prescribed in the resolution passed for that purpose by the meeting."

These values, it is claimed, set on the assets were excessive, and were intended to be so, and the new bank will never be able to realize from them what it paid. The "good-will and business of the old bank were not included in the valuation as an asset, for the reason that it had no good-will or business of which it could dispose; by the terms of its charter its name and its right to do business were valueless for profit from the day when it went into liquidation, and one month later would in any case revert to the Government, to be given out again by the Government without charge to whomsoever it saw fit; no other element of superior prosperity existed except such reputation for good management as the defendants (to whose continued services neither the bank nor the complainants had any right, legal or equitable, by contract or otherwise) had made during the many years of their direction of its affairs, and this was the property of the defendants respectively, and could not be sold or disposed of by the bank. In fact, however, the old bank got the benefit of the hope and expectation of the defendants that the new organization would succeed to the business and prosperity of the old, in the price paid for its assets, which price would not and could not have been obtained by hundreds of thousands of dollars if such hope and expectation had not existed."

The proposed sale was carried out, the money was paid and distributed among the stockholders of the old bank, who at once surrendered their stock. The new bank has paid all the liabilities of the old bank, and the defendants claim that the complainants by accepting their dividends and surrendering their stock ratified the sale and cannot be heard to complain at this late day.

A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.

OPPOSITION TO THE BALTIMORE & OHIO'S ENTRANCE TO MINNEAPOLIS, BUT IT WILL GET THERE ALL THE SAME.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—J. E. Zeublin, General Superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, states that his line has made three different attempts to reach Minneapolis from Milwaukee—once by the Rapid Transit Company, once by buying the Bankers' & Merchants' line, and once by a connection with the North American line. Each attempt having proved a failure the Baltimore & Ohio has decided to build its own line up here because of the rich field presented by the Northwest for competitive telegraphy. Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth are expected to be reached by June 1, and Fargo by Nov. 1, while a connection with Pacific-coast points is expected to follow soon after. Mr. Zeublin promises a large reduction in tolls and better service than any of the other lines give. He states that his material is ready except the poles, and he is receiving bids for them, so the work of construction is ready to begin as soon as the weather permits. He states that he has already made application to the Councils of Minneapolis and St. Paul for street franchises, and shall apply for similar privileges in Duluth at once. As to the route which the Baltimore and Ohio would follow, Mr. Zeublin refused to speak definitly, but intimated that it would be by railroad all the way, and that the North American would labor under the disadvantage of being a highway line.

It is reported that the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company has been negotiating with the Wisconsin Central Road for the privilege of building along its right of way from Milwaukee westward, and has mapped out its line to follow the road to Abbottsford, with diverging branches thence to Duluth via Ashland, and to Minneapolis via Chippewa Falls. It is stated in railroad circles that the Wisconsin Central has submitted its ultimatum, and that the Baltimore & Ohio has the terms under consideration.

THE FOREMAN WILL CASE.

AFTER A CONTEST OF MANY YEARS IT IS SET ASIDE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY WILL REVERT TO THE RIGHTFUL HEIRS.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Today news was received that the judgment in the Foreman will case had been affirmed by the Supreme Court. Isaac A. Foreman, the testator, died in 1878, and willed away the great bulk of an estate valued at about $100,000 to the American Bible Society and to the Methodist Episcopal Church for Sunday-school and missionary use. The wife renounced under the will and took her marriage portion. Only $2,000 was reserved, the use of which was given to his only child, Mary Price, for life, and at her death it was to be settled on his granddaughter. An action was brought by the daughter in 1879 to break the will, but the jury disagreed. The case was removed to the Federal Court for this district, but upon appeal to the United States Supreme Court it was remanded to the State court. The second trial occurred in April, 1882, when a verdict was rendered against the will. It was then appealed and the verdict affirmed. The case has excited a great deal of interest here and has been ably fought in the courts. The will was set aside because Foreman was of a very advanced age and of unsound mind, and, furthermore, he had been unduly influenced by agents of the corporations mentioned.

STRUCK A ROCK.

CHIEF McCURTAIN, OF THE CHOCTAW NATION, FINDS ALL THE EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS AGAINST HIM.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—An Indian Territory special says: Considerable feeling has been aroused in the Choctaw Nation over the attitude of the local government toward schools. The charge is made that Chief McCurtain and a majority of the members of the Choctaw Council or Legislature are hostile to educational interests. There are numbers of schools throughout the Choctaw Nation, many of which are controlled by various religious denominations, and are aided largely by Eastern friends. These institutions have been of inestimable value and the Choctaws have kept pace with the Cherokees in educational progress. One of the largest schools is the Methodist College, upon which the Methodists allege they have expended between $40,000 and $50,000, principally in donations from the East. It is claimed the Choctaw Government is seeking to control this institution and change the management, and will refuse it support unless it is under Choctaw supervision. The school managers have determined to resist a change. It seems probable that all the school interests in the Nation will unite against Chief McCurtain.

THEY NEVER CAME BACK.

TWO MEN OUT ON THE SEA IN A DORY ARE LOST IN A GALE—FUTILE SEARCH FOR THEM.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Hundreds of people waited on the wharves today for the schooner Alice M. Stroples, which came in with her flag at half-mast. Her Captain's story was: "We were on Grand Bank during the gale of Jan. 9, and had extra good fishing and fair weather. Sunday afternoon, Jan. 24, Hugh McKinnon and Joseph O'Brien left the vessel to relieve a dory in which was Michael Dacey and Charles White. A heavy wind came up, and Dacey and White becoming alarmed went aboard the schooner Grace L. Fears, which lay a short distance to the southward. McKinnon and O'Brien rowed aimlessly about in search of their shipmates, but never returned. A heavy fog set in, and the gale increased in its fury."

Capt. Stoples was of the opinion that their dory was capsized, and that both men were drowned. An earnest search was instituted, but without avail. McKinnon belonged to Cape Breton, N. S., and was unmarried. Joseph O'Brien was also a native of Nova Scotia. He was to have been married in a few weeks.

UNDERTAKERS BOTHERED.

THE RAILROADS HAVE RULES REGARDING THE SHIPMENT OF CORPSES THEY MUST CONFORM TO.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The local undertakers are all torn up over the bundle of red tape which must be gone through with now in shipping a dead body by rail. A few weeks ago an undertaking firm received from a rubber company a circular stating that their "antiseptic interment sack" for transporting bodies had been adopted by the National Association of Baggage Agents and by the Minnesota Board of Health. Immediately on top of this came a set of rules from the Milwaukee Road for the transportation of corpses. The rules were so exacting that the Milwaukee was boycotted by the undertakers and all corpses began going eastward over the other roads, which adhered to the old rules. This morning a code of rules similar to the Milwaukee's came to the undertakers from the St. Louis Road, and the other lines are expected to follow without delay. The rules are very stringent, making, among other things, an inclosure of the body in the "antiseptic sack" imperative.

RANDALL TO THE RESCUE

The Pennsylvania Member Appealed To by the Pension-Scared Bourbons.

Boutelle Stirs Up the Other Side Over the Norfolk Navy-Yard Affair.

A Hard Nut for the Cabinet to Crack—The Silver Question—Land-Forfeitures—Chat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Again Carlisle and Morrison appeal unto Randall to save the party. Heroic efforts are making to stem the threatened tide of pension legislation. The effort just now is to have the Pensions Committee reconsider its action in deciding to report favorably on the bill extending the benefit of the Arrearages act until Jan. 1, 1888. The committee last week instructed Mr. Morrill of Kansas to make the report. Now the Democratic members of the committee, of which Matson of Indiana is Chairman, are subject to the strongest kind of pressure to take a backward step and not let the report be presented to the House. Speaker Carlisle is said to have appealed to the members personally, urging them that such an example set by the Pensions Committee thus early in the session will inevitably demoralize other committees, and the aggregate of the appropriations will be something enormous. The practical work, however, was left to Randall, and he at once set about it in a practical way. He addressed a letter to Commissioner Black asking the following questions:

First—What has been the cost to the Government to date as to the result of the passage of the acts of Jan. 25 and March 3, 1879, extending the limitation in the filing of applications for pensions, and what will be the probable expenditure under the operation of said acts, without regard to the second proposition?

Second—What will be the probable cost if Congress repeals the limitation imposed by said acts of Jan. 25 and March 3, 1879?

Third—What will be the additional annual value of the pension roll should the pending bill (H R 545) become a law, which proposes to increase to $12 the monthly rate of all widows, minors, and dependent relatives, pensioners, and applicants, whose monthly rate is or would be less than said sum?

Today Randall laid the Commissioner's answer before the Appropriations Committee with the remark that if the proposed legislation were to be enacted it would also be advisable to make some provision for an income tax The reply to the first question may be summed up in the statement that the total amount expended under these two acts up to June 30, 1885, was $179,455,000. Estimates of the amounts likely to be yet granted under these laws, the applications having been filed prior to July, 1880, were $80,468,000, making a total of $259,874,000.

The gist of the answer to the second question lies in the estimate that the total probable result of the repeal of the limitation will be a cost of $302,836,000. Regarding the Widows bill the annual increase was estimated at $6,167,000. It is proper to add that when Randall presented the figures to his committee their accuracy was questioned by members who are more familiar with pension matters than either Randall or Black. Till they have had time to make comparisons it would not be safe to assume that the Pension-Office figures are correct. Some of the members of the Appropriations Committee also called Mr. Randall's attention to the recommendation in Black's report that the benefit of the Arrearages act ought to be extended. They thought he should have looked into the case before making such suggestions.

In connection with the Pension-Office the resolution adopted in the Senate today to investigate its administration, past and present, has a live interest. The Committee on Expenditures of Public Money, which will have charge of the investigation, is made up of Cullom (Chairman), Ben Harrison, Plumb, Platt of Connecticut, Republicans; Beck, Kenna, and Gibson, Democrats. The part of Black's report which ex-Commissioner Dudley considers a reflection on his administration was as follows:

At one time the Pension Bureau was all but avowedly a political machine, filled from border to border with the uncompromising adherents of a single organization, who had for the claimant other tests than those of the law, and who required in addition to service in the field submission to and support of a party before pensions were granted. Not always, but often, was this true; not openly, but surely, were the tests applied; and the vast machinery of a professed governmental office became party power. The enormous array of medical boards established in every quarter was almost solidly partisan—made so not openly, but surely. People of one faith filled every one of the great agencies. Examiners, trained in unscrupulous schools, traversed the land as recruiting sergeants for a party. Chiefs of divisions, assistants, clerks, messengers, messenger boys, watchmen, and laborers were all but entirely from one school. Veteran service could not secure a continuance in office, and at the behest and demand of partisans beyond the office old employés were cut adrift and zealous rufflers placed in their stead. Leaves of absence were granted that the active men of the party might dominate over the elections. Wholesale discharges were made for partisan ends, and a careful study of the Tables 21 and 21A of this report will show how a tide of men and money was poured by this office into the sections where political struggles were progressing.

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The Norfolk navy-yard threw the House Democrats into paroxysms again today. Boutelle of Maine rose to a question of privilege, to explain which he read from the *Record* Wise's denial the other day that the dry-dock had ever been destroyed. The Democrats took alarm at once. Morrison was summoned from the cloak-room in haste and fell over three pages getting to his seat. Randall, who happened to be in the corridor, was also brought in. Then the Democrats breathed easier, though subsequent proceedings did not show the value of either of the leaders. Wise was away, and one of his Virginia colleagues objected to any remarks being made in his absence. Boutelle retorted that his privilege related to himself, and not to the member from Virginia. The statement made that the dry-dock had never been destroyed was a reflection on his veracity. As a personal privilege he proposed to bring in the public records to show that his charges were well founded. At once half a dozen of the Bourbon Brigadiers in the halls of their fathers were on their feet violently protesting that this should not be done. Herbert of Alabama, Chairman of the Naval Committee, got recognized to make the usual point of order that the Maine member had no right to drag in unpleasant facts. Boutelle replied that he would address himself to the point of order, which he did. Every sentence was interrupted by a protest from the Democratic side and an appeal to the Chair to apply the gag-law to Boutelle. Finally the Speaker became digusted at the bullheadedness of his party associates and impatiently told them in effect that they were making fools of themselves. This only caused the objectors to redouble their zeal by showering points of order and parliamentary inquiries on the Chair. Meanwhile Boutelle had made a statement of what the records were—the reports of the commanding General during 1861-'62 and of other officers, which showed that the dry-dock had been destroyed by the Rebels. "Does the Chair mean to let that go in the *Record*," shrieked Hammond of Georgia, "when we wouldn't let him make such statements?" The Chair couldn't help the Democrats for their lack of brains in seeking a means to apply the gag-law. When Boutelle got through talking to the point of order the Speaker ruled that as a matter of personal privilege he had not the right to introduce the documents, but in the *Congressional Record's* report of Boutelle's speech tomorrow it will appear that the documents which give the lie to Wise's assertions are a part of the public records, and there will also be a pretty full description of what these documents are.

The citations which Mr. Boutelle offered are four in number, of which the following is the substance:

Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool reported to the Secretary of War, under date of Fortress Monroe, May 12, 1862, that the 11th he had visited the navy-yard and "found all the workshops, storehouses, and other buildings in ruins, having been set on fire by the Rebels, who at the same time partially blew up the dry-dock."

Flag-Officer L. M. Goldsborough of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron reported May 12, 1862, to the Secretary of the Navy that he had visited the navy-yard while the property was still burning. He said: "Nearly everything is destroyed. Of the buildings, the officers' quarters alone remain intact. The dock gates are all destroyed, and the pier ends connected with the gates blown up to a partial degree, but otherwise the dock itself is uninjured."

The next day Admiral Goldsborough reported as follows: "The reports in the papers about the navy-yard at Norfolk are utterly and entirely false. To have destroyed it more effectually than has been done would have been a difficult task. Essentially it is in utter ruins."

Commodore Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in his annual report said of the work at the Norfolk Navy-Yard: "The dry-dock has been pumped out by the aid of temporary pumps, so that its condition could be ascertained. The turning gates were destroyed and the masonry about them considerably injured to the depth of about twenty feet below the coping. The floating gate was seriously injured by fire and powder. The masonry at the entrance and below the points, twenty feet from the coping, appears to be injured. The steam-engine for pumping out the dock was destroyed by the Rebels, but the pumps were but slightly injured."

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The Republican policy was sharply followed up in the Senate executive session this afternoon. Senator Morrill, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported a resolution calling on Secretary Manning for the records of the office in the case of J. T. McGraw, a West Virginia collector of internal revenue, who was superseded by Samuel P. McCormick. A second resolution called for the records in the case of Ellery M. Brayton, a South Carolina internal revenue collector, who was superseded by D. Frank Bradley. The Democrats, who sat stone still in their seats the other day when the Edmunds resolution was adopted, had their wits about them enough to object to the consideration of the resolution, and it therefore went over for a day. The Cabinet at its meeting tomorrow will have these additional cases to ponder on. While there is much speculation about the outcome of the struggle in its present phase, this is confined chiefly to the Democrats. The Republicans have quit speculating. In the confirmations today there were a number that most people supposed had been disposed of long ago. Among these was that of Capt. Marsh as United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois.

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The conservative element in the House Coinage Committee is asserting itself. Today's meeting showed that there are three elements in the committee. These are the extreme gold men, the extreme silver men, and those who believe in letting well enough alone. The more pronounced silver representatives think an aggressive course on their part is the need of the hour, and any move of the gold interest will be promptly met by them. At the meeting a resolution offered by Lanham of Texas that the committee report a bill favoring free coinage was laid over for a week without discussion, the only negative vote being that of the author. Then W. L. Scott, the Pennsylvania capitalist, offered a resolution that the sentiment of the committee was hostile to any legislation looking to free coinage. This, too, went over for a week without discussion, as did a resolution of Bynum of Indiana favoring the retirement of both gold and silver certificates and the issuance of coin certificates to take their place. The members then held a long informal talk over their future course. A few thought the doors of the committee should be thrown open and about everybody who wanted to talk on the silver bills be given a chance. The majority were of the opinion that this was impracticable and that the talk from outsiders should be limited to two meetings. Though this was not formally agreed upon, there is little doubt that these views will prevail. The sub-committee, which has in charge the various measures relating specifically to the Bland dollar, was given further time. Congressman Warner is very anxious to get his Bullion-Certificate bill before the full committee.

A smile ran through the House this morning when the Chaplain, in his opening prayer, returned thanks that "our silver and gold have been multiplied," and the silver-men pretended to see, in the fact that silver had been placed before gold, an indication that the religious portion of the community was in favor of a double standard.

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There was a flavor of insincerity about the House's action on the Land-Forfeiture bill. It was the same measure that passed last session and was allowed to die in the Senate. In order to afford that body no excuse for non-action again the Public-Lands Committee amended the bill so as to leave out the Gulf & Ship Island grant in Mississippi. There is no question that this was long since forfeited. But a new company is building a road and wants to have the grant saved for it. A separate bill forfeiting this grant has been introduced and is now before the committee. By excepting the Gulf & Ship Island grant no possible excuse would have been afforded for defeating the other forfeitures, involving some 7,000,000 acres of Southern lands, while the merits of the excepted grant could have been passed on separately. This was very clearly explained by Judge Payson and other members of the committee, who supported the amendment, with the exception of Anderson of Kansas. During the hour's discussion that followed the determination numerous members showed to stand by the platforms of the political conventions of the Presidential year was very praiseworthy. Holman of Indiana also came to the front with his usual homestead amendment. He was brought sharply to time by Cannon of Illinois, who called attention to the way the Indiana man helped the railroads by loading the forfeiture bills with amendments which would prevent their passage. Holman's colleague, Cobb, the Chairman of the committee, also read him a sharp lecture. Ultimately the House refused by a decided vote to accept the committee amendment and passed the bill with the Gulf & Ship Island forfeiture included. It now goes to the Senate, where the railroad owners and attorneys will be able to pick a flaw at the start. The House members who were so fierce in their support of forfeitures today will soon be tested in a thorough manner, [illegible] of the measures soon to be reported [illegible] committee are of great moment t[illegible] ested railroad corporations.

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The following fourth-class Post[illegible] were appointed today:

Illinois—C. Lattell, Arm[illegible]; J. H. Alsop, Berther City; Justin Jo[illegible]; Wheel Springer, Williamsburg.

Iowa—James O. Stuart, [illegible]

Indiana—C. W. Mou[illegible] [illegible]ay Culbertson, Olive Hill; Fr[illegible] Akron; Josie A. Luzadde, Dover [illegible] [illegible]ruin, Guion.

J. T. Rives of Ka[illegible] [illegible]re with a bushel of recommendations for the post-office. He is convinced that the fight between the two leading candidates has gone so far that neither of them can now be appointed. Rives visited the Post-Office Department today and announced his purpose of coming in at the finish. As there is no Democratic Congressman for the district the fight is becoming a free-for-all. Frank Tobin, formerly of Springfield, has been hunting up Illinois Congressmen today whose influence he wants toward getting him reinstated as Postmaster at Grandview, Dak. The Republican Postmaster there was displaced three months ago and Tobin was given the appointment. About ten days ago he was kicked out and a fellow-Democrat named Brown, who had been a candidate for the place, was appointed. Tobin wants a hearing, and will have it before First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson tomorrow. The charges against him relate to family affairs.

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There is going to be some feeling between the army and navy in regard to which shall have the management of the torpedoes proposed for defense of the seacoast. Some time ago Congress decided that torpedoes for defense belonged to the army, and those for offensive operations to the navy. The navy officers consider this a distinction without a difference, and hold that it would work awkwardly and badly in time of war. The extremists of the navy hold that the moment the water is reached in all warfare the operations belong to the navy. They say the army reaches out for everything and gets much more than it is entitled to. Commodore Sicard of the Ordnance Department of the Navy said today: "We have never had any experience to speak of in the matter of using torpedoes. We could not tell how it would work in practice. If the army takes charge of the torpedoes in peace they should manage them in war. There should be no feeling about the matter. The only point is to have everything work harmoniously. The offensive operations and the torpedoes for defense of ships belong to us under the present arrangement."

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Morrison aroused the ire of the Western cattlemen today. The memorial prepared by the National Cattle-Growers' Association in support of the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill, which it is proposed to offer, was presented by Chairman Hatch of the Agricultural Committee with the request that it be printed in the *Record*. The Waterloo Congressman quickly objected, and the memorial will not get in unless some member makes it a part of his speech. Morrison explained to the irate cattlemen that his objection was in pursuance of a settled policy to prevent lumbering up the *Record* with matter that did not properly belong in it. He suggested that the object aimed at could be gained by having the memorial printed as a resolution. The Pleuro-Pneumonia bill will probably be discussed by the House Committee tomorrow.

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Customs Inspector Tom Keefe's mission is to hand in his resignation. At least this is what he told a Treasury official, who along with others thought he was trying to keep his place under a Democratic Administration. In explanation of his desire to resign it was stated that he didn't care to lose his Republicanism and his influence in the party, threatened by his relations with a Democratic superior in office. So he concluded to resign, and is here to settle up everything with the department, where his record has long given him an excellent standing. Keefe himself says he will tell about it tomorrow. It is whispered that while here Collector Seeberger gave it to be understood there would be a number of resignations soon, and room would thus be made for at least a half a dozen clamorous Democrats.

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Gov. Gil Pierce of Dakota got in this afternoon. "I am on a vacation," he said. "I got a thirty days' leave of absence, most of which I expect to spend in Chicago. I shall see the President tomorrow or next day, and then may have something to say, but at present there is nothing." The Dakota people here say the understanding is that Gov. Pierce will not be disturbed till next summer, when his resignation will be handed in and accepted. They are, therefore, wondering what his present mission is, and surmise that the Democratic Administration may want Republican advice about the Territory's admission.

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The printing of the testimony in the House contests will soon be completed, and then the cases will be taken up by the full Elections Committee. The Hurd-Romeis and the Steele-Kidd cases will be among the first to receive attention. The Iowa Republicans are keeping Fusionist Weaver on the gridiron, and, though he professes to be very confident that a Democratic House will not allow him to be unseated, he would just as soon not have Mr. Campbell urging on the test.

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The arguments in favor of international copyrights to be made before the Senate Committee on Patents tomorrow promise to attract unusual attention. It was announced that James Russell Lowell would make the principal argument. His presence is not entirely certain, but there will be a number of distinguished authors to urge the passage of a stringent bill. The anti-copyright people will be heard later.

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Tomorrow is the day set in the House for eulogies on the late Reuben Ellwood of the Fifth Illinois District. A. J. Hopkins of Aurora, his successor, will deliver the principal address. There will be short speeches by several of the deceased member's colleagues from Illinois and other States.

HEIRS BY THE HUNDRED.

THEY HOLD A MEETING AT DETROIT TO SEE ABOUT THEIR RESPECTIVE SHARES IN THE LAWRENCE-TOWNLEY ESTATE.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Between 150 and 200 alleged Lawrence-Townley heirs arrived here today to attend a meeting of the Consolidated Lawrence-Townley Association of North America, and more heirs are arriving on every train. A preliminary business meeting was held today, but the grand assemblage does not take place till tomorrow, when 300 heirs are expected from Michigan alone and 200 from other States and Canada. At tomorrow's meeting the solicitor of the consolidated aggregation, S. H. Blake, Q. C., of Toronto, Ont., will lay before the alleged heirs alleged positive proof of the existence of an $800,000,000 estate in England, which the heirs, he thinks, will soon realize on. Edgar A. Weeks of this city, attorney for many of the heirs, has thrown up the case in disgust. He says the tradition of the Lawrence-Townley estate has been handed down for 200 years and that the heirs were as near the realization of their hopes last century as they are today. He says that at a meeting of heirs, held in the eighteenth century, an adjournment was taken for 150 years. William Sturgeon Stewart of Toronto, Secretary of the association, says Weeks does not know what he is talking about, and that United States Minister Phelps, who reported that no such estate existed, was misled; that the estate is the Peregrine Edward Townley estate, and that the Lawrence-Townley estate is a misnomer and has led to misunderstandings and confusion. Secretary Stewart says that the heirs will probably decide tomorrow to send Solicitor Blake to England to press the matter before Parliament, and that the estate consists entirely of lands in the heart of England and worth at least $800,000,000. It is located, he says, in the neighborhood of Manchester, Durham, and Newcastle. Mr. Weeks thinks it is a shame to encourage the alleged heirs.

THE VICTIMS OF THE NEWBURG DISASTER.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 27.—Work has been continued without intermission at the Newburg coal-mine, and up to midnight eleven bodies had been recovered. This makes twenty-nine. Eight more were discovered in one of the compartments, and the work of identification will be continued this morning. The two that have not been found are supposed to be Albert McWilliams and Bird Miller. They are supposed to be in the lowest part of the mine, where they are covered up with débris.

MR. ERSKINE'S SUIT.

A Question of Interest to Persons Who Travel on Suburban Trains.

How a Railway Official Looks at It—What Mr. Erskine Might Have Done.

Attorneys Say the Conductor Should Not Have Put Him Off Between Stations.

The announced determination of Mr. L. R. Erskine, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, to bring suit against the Northwestern Railroad Company for ejecting him from its train between stations because he had refused to give up his ticket until the conductor had provided him with a seat in the crowded car raises a question as to the relative rights of a railway corporation and the traveling public in which residents of a city having so large a suburban train service as Chicago has can but feel interested. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday called upon the General Manager of one of the principal lines entering the city and asked his opinion as to what course a passenger should pursue upon finding no vacant seat upon a train for which he had purchased a ticket, and as to how far the railroad company would be liable or what action their employés would have the right to take in case of the refusal of a passenger to pay his fare until a seat was provided.

"It is unquestionably the duty and I think the desire," said the official, "of every railway company to provide ample accommodations for each and every passenger its trains carry, but there are circumstances under which this is absolutely impracticable, and when this is plainly seen to be the case a complaining passenger should in my opinion temper his demands with reason. I have watched the character of our suburban travel with much interest for some time and have seen that the number of passengers we carry from day to day is greatly influenced by the weather, the character of the amusements going on in the city, and similar causes. For instance, our heaviest out-bound trains as a rule are at 5 o'clock and 5:15 p. m., yet I have known these trains to go out with comparatively light loads, while perhaps the train immediately preceding or following them will be uncomfortably loaded. If the day is bright and the walking good the women of the suburbs reached by our line come down to the city to shop in large numbers. As a rule, they return home at 5 and half-past, at the same hour set by businessmen to return to their homes, and often it is impracticable for us to furnish cars enough to accommodate the crowd, while if a portion of them would wait fifteen or twenty minutes for the next train they might all secure seats. Again, the matinées draw heavily from the suburbs. One Saturday the performances may be over at all the theatres in time to enable the suburbanites to take the 5 o'clock train, while the next Wednesday they may be kept till the 5:15 or 5:30. We try to provide against these things by so making up our trains that we will have two or three extra cars which we can cut off from the rear when the train starts in case we see that they will not be wanted, and yet I have seen twice as many people get on the train at a station half a mile beyond our depot as got on at the starting point.

MR. ERSKINE'S CASE.

"Now, in the case of Mr. Erskine and the Northwestern Company, I am of the opinion that Mr. Erskine should have waited for the next train if he was unwilling to stand, when he saw upon walking through six or seven coaches that he could not obtain a seat. The suburban tickets, I think, over all roads out of Chicago operating suburban trains are good on any train leaving the station that day and stopping at the station called for by the ticket. In selling the ticket the company does not agree to give a man a seat upon any particular train. Of course, if he succeeds in finding a seat on the train which starts first after he has purchased his ticket he is entitled to it and the company intends that he shall have it; but on seeing that there are no seats and the company had no more cars in the depot, I should think if he were a reasonable man that he would either stand up or wait for the next train. It is a mistaken idea that a railroad company is willfully indifferent or careless of the comforts and wishes of its passengers. The interests of both are identical. The passenger wants comfortable transportation, and the railway company knows that by giving it to him it can increase its volume of business. In Mr. Erskine's case the train employés, in my opinion, were largely to blame. There are different ways of settling such difficulties. Our employés, as doubtless are those of the Northwestern, are instructed to be polite and considerate in every instance, and to use force only when no other course is left open. For a conductor to lose his temper and dump a man out in the dirt because for any reason he refuses to pay his fare is wrong, and the company can be made to suffer for any damages the passenger may sustain. Had the conductor deemed it necessary to put the man off, he should have waited until a station was reached.

WHAT HE SHOULD HAVE DONE.

"I am inclined to think, however, that Mr. Erskine was disposed to be a little fresh and smart in the matter. What he should have done was to pay his fare to the conductor and take a receipt for the same, together with the conductor's acknowledgment that he could furnish no seat. Next day he should have seen the Superintendent of the road, who I personally know to be a clever and gentlemanly official, and explained the case to him. Mr. Erskine would doubtless have gotten his money back and some action have been taken by the company to prevent a recurrence of the thing."

"If a man came to you with such a complaint and receipt what would you do?"

"Express my regrets and refund him his money."

"Then suppose a party of, say, twenty residents living along your line of road were to mutually agree to take a receipt every time they were compelled to stand up on your cars. Would you continue to refund them their money?"

"No, sir," said the official, with a laugh. "I should be pretty apt to couple on more cars, if I had to do it myself."

"Has Mr. Erskine, in your opinion, any grounds for suit against the Northwestern?"

"So far as the ejection between stations is concerned, yes; but as to the company's inability to furnish him a seat, I do not think so. In any event, the damage he has sustained cannot be very great. He got home all right on the following train, fifteen minutes later; doubtless got the same supper he would have eaten had he arrived on the 6:05 train, and came in to business sound, capable, and on time as usual next morning. So far as I can see the only damage he sustained was a lost hat and the mortification of being put off the train, both of which he might have avoided by paying his fare and standing up or taking the next train. I rather think if Mr. Erskine premeditated making a test case of the matter he has hurt his chances for success by the method he adopted."

ATTORNEY HAMILTON'S OPINION.

Attorney J. M. Hamilton of Campbell, Hamilton & Custer was of the opinion that on a suburban train, such as run out of Chicago, a man would have little if any ground for suit because of the company's failure to provide him with a seat.

"Take the Illinois Central line," said he, "which I ride over myself. I do not think there is a more thoroughly satisfactory suburban train service in the country than it is. I know that they make every effort to provide proper accommodations for their patrons, and yet I have been compelled to stand up time and again in their trains, simply because the rush comes unexpectedly, and the travel is not divided equally enough to enable them to always prepare for it. On suburban trains which are run only fifteen or twenty minutes apart, there is no need for any man to stand up unless he wants to. He can get a seat if he gets to the depot in time for the train he purposes taking, and if he arrives too late for that there is another following within a very few minutes, and the time which he has to stand is not half so long as many people voluntarily stand on the cable-cars. As to

ejection from the train between stations, however, no railroad company in existence has a right to do that under the law. In the Arkansas case which THE TRIBUNE quoted today there may have been some grounds for claiming damages, as there would be in any instance where the distance was great—as between Chicago and St. Louis, for instance."

NO LAW TO GIVE HIM A SEAT.

The attention of another lawyer was called to the proposed suit, and also to the Arkansas decision published yesterday, wherein it was held that there could be no recovery of damages under such circumstances; that an aggrieved party should get off the car and sue for non-compliance with the contract.

"There is no law on the subject of furnishing a man a seat," he said. "The general doctrine is of course that railroad companies must furnish reasonable accommodations for the expected traffic on the road, whether that traffic is in the transportation of passengers or freight. But this rule is subject to modifications according to conditions and circumstances. If on a particular occasion there are more passengers for a train than the general course of the business of the company gives occasion to expect the company is not responsible for a failure to furnish a seat, and a man who takes passage on a train under such circumstances submits to such accommodations as he can secure. The case of Quinn against the Illinois Central settled the law on the subject in this State. That was a case where a funeral procession got on board down at Cairo without previous notice to the company and overcrowded the cars—an ordinary train. So it might happen in the course of railroad business that on a particular day, for a special reason of which the company had no notice, the ordinary and usual accommodations furnished by the company would be insufficient. In such a case, if a man who gets on and is not accommodated as he would like to be, it is his own fault and the company is not responsible. There is no difference between a railroad-train and a street-car in that respect."

"The company is not obliged to furnish every one with a seat?"

"The practice, especially upon the suburban trains, does not justify any man who rides upon them to expect and demand sitting room in the cars in all cases."

THE FAR WEST.

THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH EXERCISES THE VETO POWER—HANGED BY VIGILANTES—CALIFORNIA FRUIT-GROWERS OBJECT TO MEXICAN RECIPROCITY.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Gov. Murray vetoed a bill passed by the Legislature which provides that after conviction for an offense not punishable with death a defendant who has appealed shall, upon application therefor, be admitted to bail as a matter of right. This bill was framed for the purpose of defeating the law in polygamous cases by opening the door for bail in every case, permitting convicted persons to have liberty during appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, which requires about one year's time to get a decision. It would remove from the courts all discretion regarding bail. The Governor, in his veto, says:

Under the bill the defendant convicted of murder in the second degree, or guilty of rape or other infamous crime, may prosecute an appeal and upon application therefor be admitted to bail, as a matter of right, and, by operation of law, be at once turned loose upon the society it has wronged. Under the practice governing appeals the courts will be left powerless to control or correct this outrage upon the community. In my opinion, by depriving the courts of discretion in this very important feature of criminal proceedings, which the bill does, we place in the hands of those who seek to defeat the execution of the laws the power to trifle with justice and to delay and defeat the punishments prescribed by law against those who stand convicted of public offenses.

This veto was sent to the Legislature, and taken as an indication that Gov. Murray will not approve any bills framed for the purpose of annulling or violating laws for the suppression of polygamy and bring Mormons to the loyal obedience of all laws. The Legislature convenes every two years, and is composed of thirty-six members. The session lasts sixty days. All are paid by the Government, yet about everything they do is for the purpose of annulling the laws of Congress in the interest of the Mormon Church, under the dictation of that organization.

JACKSONVILLE, Ore., Jan. 27.—Lewis O'Neil, convicted of murder in the first degree, was sentenced to hang Friday, March 12. O'Neil lay in wait and assassinated Lewis McDaniel in the outskirts of the town of Ashland, Nov. 20, 1884. He had been intimate with McDaniel's wife and intended to marry her after he had made her a widow.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 27.—Today the steel steamer Olympian forced a passage through the ice in the Columbia River, thus getting around the blockaded part of the Oregon Navigation Road. For five days passengers were delayed at the Dalles. They will arrive here tomorrow noon, and the boat will leave here with east-bound passengers and mails. It is expected the railroad will be cleared by Friday noon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 27.—California fruit-growers have addressed a memorial to Congress setting forth that the Mexican reciprocity treaty to come before Congress for action will seriously injure the fruit-growing interests of California if passed; that the present duty, 35 per cent ad valorem, on prunes, two cents per pound on raisins, and $1 per gallon on olive oil, affords no real protection on these enterprises. Congress is therefore asked to raise the duty on prunes to 50 per cent, raisins to three cents, olive oil to $3, and to decline to ratify the Mexican reciprocity treaty.

A. N. Towne, General Manager of the Southern Pacific Company, left for New York today to attend the transcontinental meeting. He was accompanied by General Traffic Manager J. C. Stubbs and General Freight Agent Richard Gray.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 27.—The International Range Cattle and Horse Growers' Convention was called to order at the Grand Opera-House this morning at 11 o'clock. Nearly 2,000 delegates and visiting stockmen are present, representing Texas, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, California, Nebraska, Arizona, Indian Territory, Kansas, New Mexico, and Mexico. The Secretary, in calling the convention to order, read the call under which the delegates assembled. Sturgis of Wyoming was put forward as Temporary Chairman. Gov. Routt, who so ably presided at the St. Louis Convention, was unanimously indorsed and was chosen Chairman, with G. L. Brooks of New Mexico as Secretary. A Committee on Credentials was then appointed by the Chair, composed of one from each delegation present. Gov. Eaton of Colorado welcomed the cattlemen in behalf of the State, and Mayor Joseph Bates in behalf of the city, after which A. B. Matthews of Kansas City brought onto the stage the mammoth Galloway steer "Jumbo," weighing 2,500 pounds, and presented him to the convention.

The Committee on Credentials retired and the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock. The convention reconvening, J. H. Furgeson read a paper on "Railroad Rates for Transportation." E. B. Light read a paper on "Branding." He held the present method of burning cattle depreciated the value of the hide 50 to 100 per cent, and recommended putting the brand on cheek, neck, or low on the hind legs. Cattlemen say that in the Eastern markets 1,000 cattle will not bring $1 more than the same number burnt all over with brands, and until there is a difference made in the value of such cattle there is little prospect of any action on the subject. Adjourned till tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 27.—The breaks on the Southern Pacific Railroad between here and Los Angeles have been repaired and the road is now open its entire length from here to New Orleans. All trains are running on regular schedule time today.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

TWO FAMILIES VICTIMS OF THE LATE BLIZZARD IN THE CHOCTAW NATION AND ONE IN KANSAS.

PORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—From a reliable man who arrived here today from Sans Bois, Choctaw Nation, it is learned that Jan. 8 two families of rovers, consisting of nine persons, were caught in the blizzard of that date in a vast prairie about twenty miles from Sans Bois, and were all frozen to death, together with their teams, consisting of four horses. They were traveling in the direction of Muskogee. Nothing was found in their effects to tell who they were or whence they came. They were found the 9th, all frozen stiff in their wagons, and their teams frozen in harness. The locality being remote from telegraph lines the news of their terrible fate seems to have been confined to the immediate neighborhood where they met death.

MONTGOMERY CITY, Mo., Jan. 27.—Some time last year John C. Kimbrel, a farmer living near this place, moved, with his family, consisting of his wife and three children, to Kansas, taking up a claim near Dodge City. During the recent blizzard which prevailed in that section of the country Kimbrel and his family were at Dodge City. They started home before the blizzard had spent its force, traveling in a covered wagon. They were not heard of for some time, until a searching party found the entire family frozen to death in the wagon.

NO BLOOD SHED YET.

Things at Columbus, in the Ohio State Senate, Simmering Down Very Quietly.

A Compromise Will Probably Be Effected, but Gang Rule Must Certainly Go.

Republicans Fighting to Save Cincinnati from the "Boodle" Crowd's Domination—Other Legislatures.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—There was none of the threatened bloodshed in the Ohio Senate today and none is now expected. There was the usual dramatic entrance of the Democratic Senators at 4 p. m., followed by an adjournment within a minute. There was a growl of disappointment from a rather tough-looking crowd of about 200 gathered in the halls but not allowed to enter the Senate Chamber, and that was all there was of the performance. It is not unlikely the same thing will be repeated.

A conference committee of Democrats and Republicans is at work and it is hoped will agree on something eventually. There is a delay, and the pressure of outside opinion is making itself felt. There is a tendency toward conservatism. The effort to arouse the passions of local Democrats at an indignation meeting tonight does not meet with the enthusiastic support of all members of that party. There is a tendency now to temper partisanism with a decent regard for facts and consequences. The matter will be settled without any so-called revolution. On the moral aspect of the case—the mere abstract question of right and wrong—there is little debate. The Republicans are in the right primarily; the frauds in Cincinnati are not denied. The fight, with all its bitterness, is only upon the method of investigation. The Democrats now say they will investigate, but want to do it with closed doors, and investigate the cases of the Hamilton County Senators separately. This will result in the suppression of facts and enable the men holding seats under false pretenses to vote in aid of whichever one may be on trial at any time and so save him; furthermore, the Democrats want the matter referred, in the usual way, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

THE TWO SIDES OF THE CASE.

A caucus of the Democratic Senators was held today, and committees were appointed to select the committees in the body. Breashear, the one of the four Hamilton County Senators the manner of whose election is best known, had his say in making up the Committee on Privileges and Elections. What his committee's report would be may be readily guessed. The Republicans say: Let us investigate with open doors, and let us take up this matter of the Cincinnati frauds as a whole; then the world will know just what happened and the ridiculous feature will not be presented of men practically on trial sitting as jurors in their own cases. This is the immediate issue. The Hamilton County Senators themselves are men of about the ordinary type of State Senators from big cities. They do most of their work outside the chamber, figuring little upon the floor. Brashear, the one above mentioned, were his hair and mustache a shade lighter, might pass for the twin brother of Gleason, who, in Chicago, achieved fame with Mackin and Gallagher. He is not a bad-looking fellow. The Republicans of the Senate have no pronounced leader among them to organize and direct, but as a body they are firm enough. They have the advantage, also, that the majority of the House of Representatives is with them solidly.

Lieut.-Gov. Kennedy has surprised even his friends. He is not an expert parliamentarian, and has doubtless made some mistakes, but he laughs, and is not easily bulldozed. He is cautious now in his rulings and safe. He is a man of perhaps 41 years, and reminds one just a little of Oliver P. Morton in his personal appearance. He has seen too much real fighting to be alarmed at a political row. Entering the army a private and coming out a Brigadier-General, there is a smile on his face whenever a climax comes in the present rather warm proceedings. Since Monday the Lieutenant-Governor has been receiving letters of commendation and encouragement from all over the country. Mention has already been made of the number of curious gavels sent him. The one from Cincinnati admirers is of solid gold, with a diamond in the head, and is an expensive and beautiful thing. From prominent men in Washington and the East generally have come dispatches supporting him in his attitude. The clerk, Charles Vallandigham, who has made himself so conspicuous by lugging about the Senate's records in the wake of the Democratic Senators, is a full-waisted, red-faced and almost red-haired man of about 30, who is said to look like his brother and who seems a rather jolly fellow, rejoicing in his present prominence. He edits a paper somewhere in the State, or did edit it before he became a vigorous statesman.

A SILENT POWER.

There is a silent power, a gray-haired, gray-mustached, tastefully-dressed personage, the best-looking man in the Senate Chamber, who deserves a mention. He is ex-Speaker Hodge of Cleveland. He is an expert parliamentarian, and he had won the reputation of having a head as long as any man who ever sat in the Speaker's chair. He is here ostensibly as a newspaper man from Cleveland, where he owns a newspaper, but really as an adviser. He made a prophecy today in conversation. It was this: "Two of the Cincinnati Senators were given their seats on a forgery known to everybody. These two men will go out certainly. Two others were not elected, but the proof that they were not is of another nature. They will, in all human probability, go out, too, and all will be done legally and properly and will be so admitted. That," said he, "is my prophecy." Ex-Speaker Hodge may be right or wrong, but it looks as if he were right.

It is not expected that the conference committee will at most succeed in accomplishing more than to change the manner of the struggle. The contestants have no idea of abandoning their cause. There is no trace of a disposition among Republican members to desert them, and the Cincinnati Committee of One Hundred is in earnest. This committee is just now, however, communicating with Gov. Foraker. Throughout all this turmoil Gov. Foraker has had little to say. He has heard, apparently, that there is a little difficulty in the State Senate, but it doesn't seem to worry him. The polish on his boots today was admirable, and he said he didn't regret the defeat of the British Ministry. He thought the English ought to be ashamed to have any other Premier than Gladstone as long as the old man lives. He did not allude to Ohio politics as far as heard from. The impression is general that Gov. Foraker knows what he is about and will act when the time comes.

WHERE TROUBLE MAY COME FROM.

If trouble comes at all it will be from the local hoodlums, an article with which Columbus is so unfortunate as to be well supplied. They were the ones who hung about the Senate Chamber this afternoon, and it is they who made up the whooping portion of the audience of a meeting held tonight. They are a separate lot entirely from what may be called the Thurman Democrats, and they are pining for a fight. There is an organization used actively called the Jackson Club. It has held a number of meetings of late, and is physically of a complexion to make that society known as the Young Democracy of Chicago turn green with envy. Allen O. Myers, though defeated by over 1,300 votes for the Legislature in a county giving 1,500 Democratic majority, is still the Jackson Club's idol and its boss. Allen O. Myers remains the Democratic steerer in the emergency, and it is interesting, because of its grotesqueness, to note his conferences with gray-headed Democratic Senators from the country districts. It is like a conference between a group of old oxen and a bull terrier. Myers is a quick and an alert man, though not much over 30 years of age, of long experience in politics, and a great fellow among "the boys." It was droll when he came into the Senate Chamber, following the Democratic branch of that body, this afternoon. He is square built and solid in figure, with heavy brows and twinkling eyes. The observer wonders how he came to be called Allen instead of Patsey. He talks blood. He threatened a riot if the court-house were not given up to his crowd for indignation-meeting purposes tonight, and hinted mysteriously of the terrible things that are to follow any revolutionary movements, as he calls them, on the part of the Republicans. He is the active agent of the Cincinnati group, the *Enquirer* contingent who want ring rule perpetuated in that city. This is the man who is directing the Democratic movements, who furnishes physical support to be produced upon occasion. What it all means, why Democrats struggle so hard to retain control of the Senate, can be understood only by reference to a singular act of the last Legislature.

THE SECRET OF DEMOCRATIC ACTION.

That body, acting with a view to the perpetuation of Democratic power in Cincinnati, established the Board of Police Commissioners. There are three of these Commissioners, who are to hold office three years—one going out of office yearly and his successor to be elected by the people. At least, this will be the case when the new system gets fairly in operation. The first Commissioners were to be appointed. The Legislature dared not trust Gov. Hoadly to appoint them. He was not deemed a sufficiently unscrupulous partisan. It dared not trust the courts of Cincinnati to name the Commissioners; they might have named good men. And the extraordinary design was finally conceived and executed of leaving the appointments to the Cincinnati Board of Public Works, a body having no more claim to such prerogative and no more fitted for it than the Cincinnati Base-Ball Club. But the Board of Public Works is part of the Democratic machine in Cincinnati, and it was an assured thing that its appointments would be such as to give the machine more power. They did with a vengeance. The Police Commissioners are M. L. Hawkins, a man whom the *Enquirer* supported for Sheriff, and who in turn gave the *Enquirer* the Sheriff's advertising; Julius Reis, a shrewd, foxy individual, who is aware that the world is his oyster, and votes with Hawkins on all occasions; and Will A. Stevens, a business-man with no traits in particular. The first two are Democrats, and they are the Police Board. They work together and override Stevens when he ventures to oppose them. Stevens seems to be weak rather than anything else, and has opposed some of the more daring acts of his colleagues. It was this board which placed hundreds of thugs as special policemen about the polls in Cincinnati, and not only made possible but secured the perpetration of the outrages which have caused such scandal. It is this board which Cincinnati wishes to be rid of. The committee of 100 citizens—fifty of whom are Democrats and the Chairman of whom is a Democrat—have, as previously reported, brought before the Governor the gravest charges against the Commissioners, and ask him to remove them from office. The law gives the Governor the right to remove them, but the problem arises as to how their places are to be filled. The Board of Public Works had the appointing power only in the first instance, and even if it had the power now would probably again appoint men of the same type, affording no relief. The law provides that if a vacancy occur in the Police Board by the death, removal, or resignation of one of the Commissioners, his place shall be filled by some one chosen by his associates until the time for an election occurs. But if all the Commissioners are removed at once no one will remain to name their successors, and how the places shall be filled becomes an open question. This is the problem before Gov. Foraker today. It is thought possible that Stevens may clear his skirts of the outrages proved, and that there may not be found sufficient reason for his removal. In such event the problem would be greatly simplified.

Here is the real issue before the Legislature: Cincinnati demands relief from the foul burden, and permanent relief can come only through legislation. With the four Democratic Senators from Hamilton County seated, the relief asked by decent men of both parties cannot come. With these Senators out, the needed legislation can be had at once. It is not a party question. Whether or not there is a slight Democratic majority in one branch of the Legislature is a trifling thing and felt to be so, but whether or not Cincinnati should have relief is a matter of grave moment.

ARRIVING AT A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The Democratic Senators were allowed the truce asked for today and given the opportunity to bury their dead before allowing the Republicans all that they claim in the matter of the Hamilton County cases or resuming hostilities at the old stand. No final agreement has been reached, however. The Senate convened at 10 o'clock this morning, with President Kennedy in the chair and the Spartan band of seventeen Republican Senators present. The Democratic Senators were absent, and so were the clerks. The Republicans remained in their seats. It was known that if any proposition for a conference between the Democratic and Republican Senators was made it would come from the Democratic Caucus Committee—Senators Van Cleaf, O'Neil, Dodd, Sullivan, and Lawrence—to the Republican Caucus Committee—Senators Ford, Rannells, Pavey, Pringle, and Dow. The committees were appointed by the party caucuses early in the session. About 10:30 o'clock the following note was received by the Republican committee:

The Hon. G. H. Ford and W. J. Rannells: Will you be kind enough to submit in writing the proposition of your caucus for a committee of conference and send by bearer? Yours, A. R. VAN CLEAF.

The following reply was sent:

Senators Van Cleaf and Dodd—GENTLEMEN: Your communication of this date received. In reply our committee has no proposition from our "caucus" to submit. We are willing to meet your committee if desired. GEORGE H. FORD, W. J. RANNELLS.

In response to this a note was received from Senator Van Cleaf stating that the Democratic committee would meet the Republican committee. Although the note, which was transmitted by Message Clerk Carlos E. Trevitt, did not reach the Republicans until after 12 o'clock, it named 11:30 as the hour for the conference. The conference was held at 1:30 in the afternoon in the Senate Finance Committee room, the five Republicans and five Democrats being present. On motion of Senator Pringle (Republican), Senator Van Cleaf was made Chairman of the joint committee meeting, and on motion of Senator Sullivan Senator Ford was made Secretary. There was then some discussion, all parties agreeing that whatever is decided upon it would be better to prevent any more heated sessions in the presence of a large crowd. As a matter of fact, the Democratic Senators have gone clear back on their war correspondents, and are as anxious as any one to prevent violence, and allay the fears these war correspondents have raised of bloodshed. It was finally decided by the joint committee that the Democratic Senators go to the Senate at 4 o'clock and assist the Republicans in adjourning the Senate until this morning.

At 2 o'clock Sergeant-at-Arms Negley and his assistants closed the outer doors of the Senate Chamber, and after that hour allowed no one to enter but Senators and representatives of the press. There were thirty or forty outsiders already in the Chamber, but at President Kennedy's suggestion they were allowed to remain. A crowd of several hundred surged and thronged about the Capitol, attempting to gain entrance to the Senate Chamber. Many came from curiosity and many were part of the gang that was on hand Monday ready to do violence. A repetition of the disreputable scene of Monday was prevented by their not being allowed to enter. At 3:57 o'clock the Democratic Senators and clerks filed into the Chamber and took their places. There was some confusion in the Senate Chamber, and after President Kennedy had restored order Senator Pringle (Rep.) moved that the Senate adjourn. This was immediately seconded by Senator Dodd (Dem.) and unanimously carried.

The Conference Committee adjourned to meet subject to the call of Senator Van Cleaf, and it is probable that the Senate will again adjourn tomorrow morning to await final action of the Joint Committee and the submission of a plan for future operations.

ALLEN O. MYERS' INDIGNATION MEETING.

An indignation meeting was held tonight, attended mostly by local Democrats. None of the members of the General Assembly were present. Resolutions were adopted condemning the course of the President of the Senate as revolutionary, denouncing him as a usurper and madman, and calling upon the Democratic majority to remove him from the position. The resolutions pledge support and sympathy to the Democrats, and, after the existing troubles between the Senate and its President are settled, demand that a thorough investigation be made in the Hamilton County election cases, and, if it be found that the Democratic members do not rightfully hold their seats, express the hope that every Democratic member will vote to unseat them.

The fact that compromise measures were inaugurated after the meeting had been called had the effect to reduce the attendance.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING WITH DONAVIN?

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—A Columbus dispatch says that private advices have been received there from Washington which state that members of the "boodle" gang have actually kidnaped Col. S. K. Donavin and have him in custody in Baltimore, where he has already been reduced to the verge of insanity by the administration of drugs, and that he will be kept in such custody and plied with poisons until his mind is either destroyed or his death accomplished. There are good grounds for saying that the select committee of the House will inquire into the operations of the gang in attempting to destroy the testimony of Col. Donavin, and embody the result of their inquiries in their report for the benefit and edification of the United States Senate.

The report that started from the circle of Payne's intimates that he might possibly resign is pretty well grounded, and his action will depend largely upon the success of the select committee in unearthing the methods by which he was chosen Senator. If a prima facie case is made out against him it is said he will speedily pick a quarrel with President Cleveland's Administration for a pretext and then will essay to play the rôle of Roscoe Conkling.

NOT AN ORDINARY FRAUD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—The Philadelphia *Press* thus strongly defends the position of the Republicans in the Ohio Senate:

Whatever the legal technicalities in the crisis and clash of the Ohio Senate, the moral right is wholly with the Republicans. The Senate as it now stands consists of seventeen Republicans, sixteen uncontested Democrats, and the four usurping Democrats from Cincinnati. The first step in considering the matter is to gain a clear understanding of the Cincinnati fraud.

It was no ordinary fraud. It was not a fraud about which there could be any doubt or dispute—not a fraud involving an examination of the votes or a review of the ballots, or any other issue where the result might be uncertain, or demanding careful inquiry or long delay. On the contrary, it was a bold and brazen forgery in the return of one precinct, consisting of the alteration of figures by which a rightful and unquestioned Republican majority was changed into a fraudulent Democratic majority.

There is no doubt about the facts. The fraud was so palpable and so glaring that no Democrat pretends to deny it. The perpetrators and the beneficiaries are silenced just as much as the forger who is caught in the very act of raising the figures of the check. The crime was so self-evident and so indefensible that when the House summarily ejected the claimants who came with the forged credentials there was ready acceptance of the decisive act of purification as a matter of course and of rights. No man had the hardihood to extenuate the outrage on the ballot-box or to challenge the prompt measure by which the House purged itself.

The four Democratic usurpers in the Senate have no better title than the nine intruders in the House. But, with their sixteen regularly elected Democratic associates, they constitute a nominal majority, and they have set out to use their usurped power to maintain their stolen seats. The collision grows out of the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor presiding over the Senate, that they have no right to vote on the question of their own title. Who shall venture to challenge the rightfulness of this decision? It is to be remembered that these four Senators appeared on one general ticket and stand on one return.

If they came from different districts, with separate credentials, any three of them could vote to save the fourth. But as we understand it their cases cannot be treated separately. They ran on a common ticket, rest on a common return, and must stand or fall together. The right of one involves the right of all. It would be monstrous if they could steal their seats by a flagrant forgery and then hold them by their own fraudulent votes. Because the Lieutenant-Governor has properly decided that these usurpers cannot vote on their cases the Democrats have withdrawn from the rightful Senate and undertaken to make a rump Senate of their own. They are impotent to accomplish any legislative result. Their rump body will not be recognized by the Governor or by the other branch of the Legislature.

On the other hand, the seventeen Republicans meeting as the regular Senate are powerless for the time being, because they are not a quorum. While, with the four rightfully-elected members from Hamilton County, they would constitute a quorum and a majority, these four cannot be installed in their seats, and no action can be taken until a quorum is secured. It is probable that some feasible solution will be reached. Thus far the Republicans are clearly right, and, while they should unflinchingly maintain their rights, we hope they will not mar the rightfulness of their position by any precipitate or ill considered act.

PROCEEDINGS AT DES MOINES.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The General Assembly met in joint convention this afternoon and elected the following State officers, who were in each case nominees of the Republican caucus: George W. Crosby, Warden Fort Madison Penitentiary; George E. Roberts, State Printer; A. S. Merchant, State Binder.

In the House a bill was introduced to regulate charges for the use of telephones, providing that telephone companies should not charge individuals, firms, or corporations using one telephone more than $3 per month, and where individuals or firms use two or more instruments the charge shall not be more than $2.50 per month. It also provides that the charge of using telephones in conversation between two cities shall not exceed 15 cents for the first five minutes, and 5 cents for each additional five minutes.

In the Senate a bill was introduced requiring foreign corporations doing business in the State to reincorporate here. This is what is known as the "Sweeney bill," and is the same as that introduced in the last General Assembly by Senator Sweeney.

A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate memorializing Congress in favor of the Hennepin Canal. Senator Clark introduced a bill for the appointment of three Police Commissioners in every city of 40,000 population, who should have control of the police and have full power to enforce the penal laws. The Commissioners are to be appointed by the Governor and serve for a term of three years. This system, it is intended, should be similar to that employed in Massachusetts and Missouri. Senator Clark says he thinks his bill will pass the Legislature. It is designed with special reference to the enforcement of prohibition, and gives the Governor power to remove as well as appoint these Commissioners. They are to be residents of the cities in which they are to serve, so that no town shall be deprived of local self-government. It is thought by the Prohibitionists that with the police under control of Commissioners, and they subject to the Governor, the laws can be better enforced than is now the case under the rule of the Mayors.

There was a good deal of amusement in the House today when Representative Dabney, a Greenbacker from Madison County, introduced a resolution asking for a committee of three to investigate the Brown matter, no two of whom should be members of the same political party. Representative Weaver (Rep.) remarked that he hadn't supposed there were more than two parties in the House, to which Dabney replied with great vehemence, "Yes, sir; one man with God on his side is enough to make a party."

"Indeed," called out Lyon (Rep.), "this is the first time I ever heard a Greenbacker intimate that the Lord was on his side."

When quiet was restored the resolution was read. It asks for a minute investigation of the financial cost of the Brown muddle. It wants to know how much money was paid to Gov. Sherman's attorney; how much the militia received; who put Brown out of the State-House; how much Cattell and all his clerks have received since they took charge of the Auditor's office; whether Brown and his clerks have drawn salaries for the time they were out of office, and if so, how much. Without discussing the resolution at all it went over under the rules, and will be considered in special order tomorrow afternoon.

The woman suffragists began operations today by introducing a bill granting municipal suffrage to women; also moving for a standing committee on suffrage, which, if granted, will be for the first time in an Iowa Legislature. They hope to get municipal suffrage granted at this Legislature, and also start on its way an amendment to the Constitution granting unlimited suffrage to women. The latter will have to be passed upon by two Legislatures and then be carried by popular vote before it can become a law.

What is known as the "Mayors' Local Option bill" was introduced today by Senator Carson. It provides that cities of 4,000 population may license the sale of intoxicating liquors or prohibit it as the citizens may elect, but that no license shall be granted for less than $300 per annum. Although the recent manifesto of Mayor Vaughan of Council Bluffs invited the Mayors and all lovers of personal liberty to meet in this city today in mass convention, there were but two Mayors and a couple dozen lovers of personal liberty who put in an appearance. The Mayors' Convention, therefore, was composed of Vaughan of Council Bluffs, Magee of Sioux City, and Carey of Des Moines. They and their lovers of personal liberty propose to stay by their bill and argue it before the committee and try to get it through. The small attendance of lovers of personal liberty makes it doubtful whether the State generally is as enthusiastic over a low-license local option bill as is the Mayor of Council Bluffs. Most of them are Democrats, including Mayor Vaughan.

A PARTICULARLY ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The Senate Chamber has not been the scene in years of a debate such as that which took place this morning. The differences between the Republican Senators and the seven so-called Platt men, as well as the delicate matters involved in the examination of the Broadway Surface Road and personal issues, gave to the debate a particularly acrimonious character. The discussion lasted for the whole session. The question at issue was Senator Comstock's resolution for investigation by the Railroad Committee into the alleged bribery in connection with the Broadway Surface Road franchise grant in New York. The Democrats held aloof from the debate, giving the fighting Republican factions a free field. The lie was passed several times during the bitter discussion. The most exciting scene was when Senator Coggeshall made a threat to make disclosures concerning Mr. Comstock's action.

"If there can be any harm from a charge brought by Senator Coggeshall I defy him to make it at any time in a public manner. And furthermore," said Mr. Comstock, stepping across the Chamber and nearly in front of Mr. Coggeshall, "I give him fair notice that if he does do so I shall hold him responsible for it in the courts, and shall not avail myself of the chance of evasion, as has Senator Coggeshall."

This reference was to charges made last year that Senator Coggeshall sought to obtain money for his influence on a bill.

The investigation was finally ordered by a vote of 25 to 5.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—In the House of Representatives a bill amendatory to the Railroad Supervision law was passed. It provides that the Legislature shall select the Supervisors of Railroads for the next two years, and thereafter the election shall be made by the people every four years. The appointment of said Commissioners has heretofore been in the hands of the Governor, and this bill was passed on his recommendation.

The House has been occupied all day discussing a bill to repeal the Agricultural Lien law. The bill provides for the repeal to take effect in July, 1886, and a substitute has been offered to this providing for a lien on one-half the crop for the years 1886 and 1887. The House seems to be equally divided on the question.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A BOY AT RICHFIELD, ILL., SUPPOSED TO BE ATTACKED WITH GLANDERS—HORRORS OF THE DISEASE WHEN IT APPEARS IN MAN—NORTH SIDE TURNERS DECIDE TO EXCLUDE THE USE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE—OTHER ITEMS.

A telegram received last evening by Dr. J. H. Rauch, Secretary of the State Board of Health, stated that a mysterious disease supposed to be glanders had appeared at Richfield, Adams County, and that the son of a farmer named Oliver Behmeyer was the victim. The boy has been taking care of horses which were condemned by Dr. Simpson, Assistant State Veterinarian, on account of their having the glanders, and at the same time he has been attending the public school. Dr. Rauch at once responded by ordering the boy taken from school, and will investigate the case thoroughly.

Glanders in man, although probably existing in isolated cases for a long period, was definitly outlined by Dr. N. H. Paaren, the State Veterinarian, in a case in Whiteside County in 1882, and since that date there have been four other cases in the State, three of which have been fatal. The disease is said to be one of the most frightful disorders that mankind is ever afflicted with, not excepting leprosy. Thus far no remedy has been discovered to overcome its ravages, once it has fastened on its victim, and death after terrible suffering is the sole termination to it possible. One point, very important in the present case, is the question whether or not it can be transmitted by contact. If it can be the present outbreak may become a serious matter from the boy's mingling with other children at school, and considerable alarm is said to have been raised at Richfield on this account.

The Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday to hear a complaint against the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, by Speilman & Co., coal-miners at Great Creek Station, near Danville, charging unjust discrimination in favor of a rival—the Great Creek mine—in that the latter is given switching facilities which were denied Speilman & Co. These switching facilities, the latter state, were taken from them at the instigation of their rivals, and the expense incurred in reaching the cars at the station is claimed as the unjust discrimination. The Commissioners will hear from the railroad company and the rival mine today.

The North Side Turners last night debated the question whether it would be advisable to admit the English language into the society on an equal footing with the German. The question has been proposed by the Central Council of the North American Turners' League. Philip Stein endeavored to show that in order to accomplish what the Turning societies were organized for—the advancement of physical training—it was necessary to pull down the Chinese wall that surrounded them in the shape of by-laws prohibiting the use of the English language in the societies. Anglo-Americans could thus gain admittance and become instrumental in extending the influence of the societies over their associates and in introducing gymnastics in public schools. The other side, defended by H. H. Fick and Julius Vahlteich, held that if other than Germans were admitted, and the Germans crowded out, the German way and spirit that the organizers had intended should be fostered would be swept away, the pastime of gymnastics would die out in the country, and the beneficial influence that the societies could now exert in shaping the spirit of the population would soon cease. The meeting decided by a large majority that it was not expedient to admit the English language.

A well-dressed boy, about 10 years of age, came into the store of the United States Clothing Company, at the corner of Halsted and Madison streets, last evening, and begged for aid. He said that his parents had both died last week, and he had no home. The boy was taken to Desplaines Street Station by Officer O'Donnell, and when questioned by Sergeant Dutton persisted in his story. The Sergeant did not believe him, however, and after a little threatening the child confessed that his parents lived at No. 56 Tilden avenue; that his name was Nicholo George; and that he had run away from home day before yesterday.

There was about the same-sized audience last night in George Hankins' gambling-room, No. 134 Clark street, as there was Monday night, when it was raided. That little interruption does not seem to affect the business of the house in the least.

A decently-clad man about 35 years old, who from papers found on his person is supposed to have been Louis Fried of Cleveland, O., was run over by a train on the Michigan Southern Railroad tracks near Twenty-fourth street and injured so severely that he died at the County Hospital, where he was taken.

A BOSTON BARK WRECKED.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—Private dispatches announce that the bark Surprise of Boston, Capt. Averill, 498 tons, from New York, has been totally wrecked at Madagascar.

SAY HE WAS SANE.

Witnesses Testify that Mr. Storey Was of Sound Mind While Controlling the Times.

Mr. Goudy's View of the Relative Value of Matrimony and Gratified Ambition.

Evidence by Mayor Harrison as to the Late Editor's Argumentative Characteristics.

The Storey will case was continued before Judge Rogers yesterday. Mr. Clinton A. Snowden resumed the witness-stand, and testified that he was appointed city editor of the *Times* in May, 1875, prior to which he had not a speaking acquaintance with Mr. Storey, who generally ignored the subordinate writers and issued his instructions to and received suggestions from the chiefs of departments. The will of Feb. 1, 1881, was handed to witness, and he was asked if he identified the pencil-marks upon the back. He replied that that was the writing of Mr. Storey. Another document was handed witness, who said that it was the will of August, 1879, drawn by Mr. Storey himself, and attested by witness, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Stridiron. He recalled the occasion of the signing of the will of 1879; he and Chamberlain as heads of departments paid their usual afternoon visit to Mr. Storey to consult with and report to him. Mr. Storey handed them a document with the observation that they knew that to be his signature and he desired them to subscribe to it. Mr. Storey did not mention the fact that the instrument was a will, but as witness signed it he recognized the fact from the phraseology.

Judge Trumbull was about to read the will when Mr. Goudy recorded an objection, saying that the execution had not been proved and he did not consider it proper to assume that the matter was pertinent.

Mr. Robbins, on the part of Mrs. Storey, said that the object in presenting the will was to strengthen the will under date of 1881, as the text was almost identical except so far as the marriage clause was concerned. The will of 1879 was far more in favor of Mrs. Storey than the will of 1881; therefore there could be no objection to having it read. Mr. Goudy insisted that the will 1879, being in the writing of Storey, was not proof that he was acquainted with the contents or provisions of the will in the handwriting of Mr. Trude and dated 1881. If the opposition would produce a will made later than 1881, then it might show that the testator was familiar with the provisions. The earlier will said nothing about the management of the *Times* by Mrs. Storey after her husband's death, whereas the will of 1881 did, and Mrs. Storey, he claimed, in inducing her husband to sign the will of 1881 very artfully suppressed the fact and gave prominence to the clause about her marrying again. The management of the *Times* meant the gratification of her ambition, and it would give her a social position. She might, Mr. Goudy said, well forego a second husband to enjoy such distinction.

The court said that, having allowed other evidence bearing upon the sanity question, he would allow the introduction of the earlier will were it only a draft and not an execution.

Judge Trumbull—As managing editor what room did you occupy?

"The room adjoining that of Mr. Storey; there was a door of communication between them. He was in my room several times each day, and we held conversations on matters of business. He received the mail and caused it to be distributed to the various editorial departments. In July, 1881, he went to Green Lake. I visited him socially several times at his house and dined with him."

MORE LETTERS.

Judge Trumbull read several letters written by Mr. Storey to Mr. Snowden. One of them was as follows:

"THE OAKWOOD," GREEN LAKE, DARTFORD, Wis., July 16, 1881.—*My Dear Snowden:* The papers of Sunday and Monday are simply *immense*—not in magnitude only, but in contents also. You have outdone yourself and probably the country. I thank you.

I am improving and have no doubt that when I leave here I shall be comparatively well. Nevertheless, I am admonished that at present, at any rate, I shall not be able to do full duty at the office. But I have great confidence in yourself and the staff, and shall, temporarily, retire with confidence. I have also immense confidence in Mr. Patterson. My kind remembrance to all, and believe me, yours truly, W. F. STOREY.

P. S.—I can't write with this steel pen. Mrs. Storey and Mrs. Rose send regards. Mrs. S. says she thinks the paper splendid.

They were introduced to show that his intellect was not then failing. Another letter read was as follows:

JULY 14, 1881.—*My Dear Sir:* I shall come home either on Friday of this week or the first of next. Your views of summer resorts O. K.

Snowden may make any investigation of spiritual phenomena that shall be thorough and fair. You know *I* have no doubt about there being *something* in it that must be admitted by science to be what itself claims or explained. So far science has failed to show that "spiritualism" is not spiritualism. The *Times* should not pass judgment upon it, but print all the news on both sides. Let Snowden report *facts* just as he finds them or just as things appear to him. W. F. STOREY.

After recess, in reply to questions by Judge Trumbull, witness testified that Mr. Storey was about five feet eleven inches in stature, of good health in 1881, although he complained a good deal of his broken leg and rheumatism.

Maj. John B. Hinman testified that he was employed on the *Times* in the capacity of reporter and city editor from June, 1875, to August, 1882. He described the daily conferences Mr. Storey had with the editors of the various departments, to whom, after hearing suggestions, Mr. Storey issued his instructions. Witness and he held frequent conversations.

Judge Trumbull—Who had the general management and control of the *Times* during the years you were there?

"Wilbur F. Storey."

"Was he of sound mind?"

"Unquestionably; his memory was a little defective towards the last, but upon any subject being mentioned he immediately recalled it."

Joseph R. Dunlop testified that for a number of years he was employed as a reporter on the *Times*, and as city editor from July 24, 1882, to the latter part of 1883. The physical condition of Mr. Storey in 1881 was one of infirmity, as he walked with a cane, owing to a broken leg. "In February, March, and April, 1881," said the witness, "I judge that his faculties were all clear and sound. Mr. Storey was the controlling mind in the management of the *Times* during the time I was connected with it." Witness was discharged by Mr. Dennett at the suggestion of Mr. Storey. Witness, under cross-examination by Mr. Goudy, said that he was on good terms with Mrs. Storey; that he visits her house, and had expressed a hope that the present litigation would end in her favor.

JUDGE OTIS.

Judge Otis testified that he was 65 years of age, and had been well acquainted with Mr. Storey, whom he first met at the Democratic Convention in Cincinnati in 1856, up to the time of his death. After the fire they lived only one block apart, and from 1872 to 1883 witness visited Mr. Storey about once every six weeks when he was in town. Witness saw Mr. Storey at Green Lake in July, 1881, every day for a week. One day Mr. Storey told him at Green Lake that he was going to execute a mortgage. 'His general health was quite feeble; he would walk out from his Green Lake cottage and talk with me about items of current news of interest and about the nomination and election of Garfield.' In the spring of 1881 he told witness that he had executed a new will; that Mr. Trude had drawn it; and he also mentioned the name of Mr. Patterson as one of the witnesses.

Judge Trumbull—What was your opinion of his mental condition in 1881?

"Feeble in body; clear in mind. There was more conversation at the time he told me of the execution of the will."

Charles S. Diehl, an agent of the Associated Press, testified that he had been for some years a reporter, assistant city editor, and correspondent of the *Times*. Mr. Snowden sent him out to Sitting-Bull's camp to write up that Chief's surrender at Fort Butte, but the surrender was not consummated. In 1881 he furnished the law reports for the *Times*. Mr. Storey had the general management of the paper. Witness only spoke three times to Mr. Storey in eleven years.

Joseph A. Sawyer, a stenographer, testified that he reported the testimony of Mr. Storey in the case of Early versus Wilbur F. Storey March 30, 1881.

Mr. Goudy objected to going into the case of Early versus Storey. Mr. Herrick said that it was intended to show the condition of Mr. Storey's mind at the date of that trial. The court overruled the objection. Mr. Goudy asked witness when he transcribed his notes, to which he replied about two months ago, or nearly five years after he took them.

Mr. Herrick occupied about an hour in reading a transcript of the stenographers' notes of Mr. Storey's testimony. The evidence read showed that Mr. Storey was of a pretty active mind during the cross-examination to which he was submitted in the libel suit.

MAYOR HARRISON'S TESTIMONY.

Mayor Harrison being sworn, testified that he had very often called at the house and office of Mr. Storey and talked politics with him. He had also very often had occasion to call and request him to retract or correct statements written by reporters and editors of the *Times*. Witness had also asked Mr. Storey to support him in his campaign for the Mayoralty. As to the mental condition of Storey the witness said: "I thought him very amenable to arguments, and as my own were pretty good [laughter] I gave him credit for a good deal of sagacity. [Renewed laughter.] I tried to convince him in 1879 that his and my interests were identical, or, rather, that we ought to work together for the Democratic party, and I saw no indication of anything more than what we would suppose pertained to the management of a great paper. Sometimes I thought that the *Times* was not under his control, but that the *Times* controlled him. I always got him to make retractions if he thought it was proper, and I have seen editors and reporters take their instructions from him; therefore I presume he was the manager of the paper. I asked him one day if he would stand by me, and he replied that he wanted to know whether I would stand by him, as the *Times* needed an ally. When Hancock was nominated he said: 'O, you Democrats!' and I said, 'Why, Mr. Storey, I thought you were a Democrat'; to which he replied: 'So I am; but you don't put up the best men.'"

The court then adjourned until this forenoon.

AN OPEN LETTER.

CONGRESSMAN GLOVER USES STRONG LANGUAGE ABOUT THE RECENTLY-APPOINTED ST. LOUIS PORT SURVEYOR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—R. D. Lancaster, the recently-appointed Surveyor of this Port, by the grace of Senator Vest, is finding his official path strewn with thorns. A desperate fight is being made against his confirmation by a faction of Democrats, and Congressman Glover is the recognized leader of the opposition. Lancaster recently threatened the Congressman with serious consequences if he did not keep still. Glover replies in an open letter, which is published tonight, and which will probably have the effect of defeating Lancaster's confirmation. He says: "I desire here, then, to record my conviction that the Surveyor is one of a class of men who should under no circumstances be permitted to hold any place of public trust." His specifications are:

He attempted to blackmail the Hon. R. Graham Frost in one of his campaigns by threatening that Frost would not carry a certain ward unless he paid him (the now Surveyor) $1,500. As the Surveyor did not live in the ward or district the act, I think, falls out of the range of ordinary political corruption, and is properly characterized as that of a footpad. The Surveyor and his tool offered the Court of Appeals Judgeship for money to three different men, all candidates, who declined, and then sold it to a man who was not a candidate for $2,000. The Surveyor offered it in person to Thomas A. Russell, an honest man, who declined it. The Surveyor never asked to be sworn in the cause when Russell so testified. From the above I conclude that the Surveyor is politically dishonest. Political corruption, up to the time of the Surveyor's reign in politics, had spared the judicial ermine. The Surveyor is branded on the brow with the disreputable distinction of being the first to advance the flag of hell over that heretofore protected territory. The exposure which followed blasted his power and withered the hand he had laid upon the temple of justice. Since that time the Surveyor has been a disgraced and powerless man until by the grace of reform he is called to preside over the pure administration of the civil service. I put it to the Surveyor that he is personally dishonest, and that fact is proven by that part of the record of the Big Muddy Coal Company to which he omitted to call public attention the other day when he was so generously indicating "the most telling parts." "I went to Springfield," swears the Treasurer of the company (now the Surveyor), "and got the interest raised on the Central Bank claim from 6 to 10 per cent, also $400 of damages. The understanding was, by taking up that note, between the bank officers and myself that they would throw off the damages and give it to me for my trouble in collecting it. I kept it of course." This is precisely as if the new Surveyor should agree with an importer to throw off $400 of duties due the Government and give it to him (the Surveyor) for his trouble. The company was in liquidation, but had paid its debt, and the stockholders were seeking their share of the surplus. If this was not thieving from the stockholders what was it? If that is the dark-lantern method in the counting-office what may we not expect in the custom-house? JOHN M. GLOVER.

AN AMERICAN VICTORY.

A BUFFALO FIRM SECURES THE CONTRACT TO BUILD A BRIDGE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The Union Bridge Works Company of this city and Athens, Pa., builders of the cantilever bridge across the Niagara River, has been awarded the contract for constructing a bridge in Australia across the Hawksberry River, some eighteen miles south of Sydney, New South Wales. A commission of three English engineering experts was appointed to prepare specifications and invite bids. There were sixteen bids presented, fourteen of which were rejected by the commission. Of the two bids forwarded to the New South Wales Government that of the Union Bridge Works was one. The other was of the Edgemore Iron Company of Wilmington, Del. These were the only American companies bidding. Although the bid of the Union Bridge Company was $150,000 more than that of the Edgemore Company, their plan was accepted as the more feasible. The cost of the bridge, in round figures, will be $2,000,000. The Hawksberry River at the part where it is proposed to span it is practically an arm of the sea, having a tidal current averaging four miles an hour. The peculiarity and also the prime difficulty at this spot lie in the extraordinary length of the piers that will be necessary. While 100 to 120 feet is the usual requirement in such cases here the pier will have to measure 170 feet below the low-water mark. This, in connection with the tidal current, will render the sinking and placing of the caissons a work of unusual difficulty. The structure is to be a truss steel bridge of eight spans, each 415 feet in length, supported on basement piers 270 feet high, and, including approaches, will be about one mile in length.

A RACE AGAINST TIME.

FOREPAUGH'S CLOWN ELEPHANT BEGINS ONE, BUT IS INTERFERED WITH BY THE POLICE.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—A novel race was witnessed on the public square today, Forepaugh's clown elephant Pickaninny being the contestant in an effort to cover three miles in thirty minutes to decide a bet of $100 between his trainer, Charles McCarthy, and Col. Boyde, agent of Cole's circus. The course was around the square fifteen times for the three miles. The little animal did not relish walking through the slush, with which the streets were covered, and had to be prodded vigorously before he could be induced to start. A crowd of 3,000 people witnessed the race. The elephant made the first lap, one-fifth of a mile in one and a quarter minutes, and the first mile in 7:28. His trainer, who ran by his side, applied the prod until blood trickled down from the wounds thus inflicted. The second mile was finished in 15:44, and the rapid pace was beginning to tell on both man and beast. At the beginning of the third mile McCarthy spurred on the lagging pachyderm with resounding thwacks and vigorous prods behind the ear. At the end of the fourteenth lap, when one round would have finished the race, blood was flowing freely from the animal's head, and Sergeant Searles stopped the proceedings, arresting his attendant for cruelty to animals. The fourteen laps were made in 22:25.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

WOUNDED HIS BROTHER AND THEN ELOPED WITH HIS WIFE—W. C. COUP'S NEW AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Tonight the Marshal of Leroy arrived here with a warrant for Robert Kennedy, who was arrested here last night in company with his brother's wife. He is wanted at Leroy to answer to the charge of an assault with intent to kill his brother when the latter protested against his attentions to his wife. Robert Kennedy is a large, bushy fellow, while his brother is sickly, and the former attacked the latter with an ax, inflicting a severe wound on his head. The woman returned to Leroy with them.

The statement of incorporation was filed today at the office of the Secretary of State for the W. C. Coup & Hadfield Amusement Company, which proposes to give exhibitions throughout the United States and Canada, with headquarters at Chicago; capital stock $200,000; incorporators, W. C. Coup, A. W. Hadfield, and Dan Costello.

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON

Senator Harrison Makes Another Argument in Favor of Admitting Dakota Territory.

A Costly Signal Service—Friends of Oklahoma Working at the Capital.

Questions of Agriculture and Labor—Sioux Reservations—General Congressional Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—In the Senate Mr. Harrison called up the bill for the admission of Dakota. The bill having been read Mr. Harrison addressed the Senate in its support. He said we should remember who those people were who inhabited this Territory of Dakota. They had been, until lately, citizens of the several States, and had exercised all the privileges of citizenship. They therefore knew how valuable was the privilege of citizenship. Mr. Harrison spoke of the immense products of the Territory last year, and of the general thrift of its people and continued: "How could we justify ourselves in denying to a people capable of such rapid and prosperous development the right to admission as a State? They are people largely made up of the brave men who fought in the Union armies, having by their service in those armies given perpetuity to the institutions of this Government. That fact may account for their discontent with their present political condition." But Mr. Harrison had heard the objection (not, however, in the Senate) that there were not Democrats enough in the Territory, and that Dakota should wait till another Territory, Democratic in politics, was ready for admission. Couldn't we get rid of this old "pairing" system? It grew out of slavery and ought to have died with slavery. Every Territory should be admitted on the basis of its own conditions. Dakota had by its proposed Constitution made ample provision for the perpetual maintenance of public schools; and had made a compact with the United States forever securing religious liberty to all residents of the proposed State. South Dakota had made herself fully and lawfully ready, and now stood at the door of Congress asking for admission to the Union.

As to the method by which the new State should be admitted, Mr. Harrison reviewed the arrangements for admission in the cases of other States, and insisted that the method pursued in this instance was in harmony with precedents and law. On the question of a division of the present Territory on the forty-sixth parallel, Mr. Harrison recited facts showing repeated efforts of both North and South Dakota to secure such division from Congress, the Territorial Legislature having unanimously asked it, and resolutions of conventions of both political parties having repeatedly urged it. It was not a party question. As to whether a preliminary "enabling" act by Congress was necessary before a State could be admitted to the Union, Mr. Harrison contended that no such act was necessary. He reviewed the cases of States already admitted without such act. In the case of Tennessee, he said, the new State sent a copy of its Constitution to the President of the United States (then George Washington) without waiting for any act of Congress, but with a simple notice that a certain day the State Government would go into operation. President Washington had seen no disrespect in such notice and no sign of secession in it.

Mr. Butler asked Mr. Harrison to give the names of the States on whose cases he relied as precedents for the method of admission proposed in the case of Dakota. Mr. Harrison replied that the cases were Tennessee, Michigan, California, Iowa, Florida, Arkansas, and Oregon.

Mr. Harrison concluded with the remark that the people of Dakota, not cringingly but respectfully, requested to be allowed to participate with the other States of the Union in all the privileges of American citizenship.

Mr. Butler then took the floor to reply to Mr. Harrison, but yielded for an executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

A COSTLY SIGNAL SERVICE.

Mr. Maynard, Second Controller of the Treasury, has made a report upon the adjustment and settlement of the accounts of the disbursing officers of the signal service, which, as he asserts, shows that many apparently irregular and unauthorized disbursements have been made. The report says that from Sept. 21, 1880, to March 19, 1884, it would appear that the expenditures for telegraphic services aggregated upwards of half a million dollars. No sufficient vouchers are presented for this expenditure. Vouchers are presented for the alleged rent of wire from the Western Union Telegraph Company between Washington and Cape May, Norfolk, Lewes, and Philadelphia for several years at $15,000 per annum. No allowance can be made for the rent of leased lines, and no authority is shown to exist conferring power upon the chief signal officer to rent private lines. Since 1873 over $750,000 has been appropriated for the construction, maintenance, etc., of military telegraph lines. What lines have been constructed and what have become of them does not appear. Bills for representation to an exhibition at the Paris Electrical Congress of 1881 to the amount of about $3,500 are shown; many of these bills were unauthorized. From September, 1880, to August, 1882, bills to the amount of over $5,000 for services of civil employés, experts, etc., in the Washington office also appear and were mainly paid out of the appropriation for the observation and report of storms. Such expenditure was unauthorized. Between July, 1882, and Jan. 1, 1884, there was expended over $10,000 in the erection of permanent buildings and structures. This expenditure was in violation of Sec. 1,136 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits the erection of permanent buildings unless detailed estimates have previously been approved by Congress. Many items appear which were paid out of appropriations which are not applicable to their payment if authorized. The Controller says that all of the accounts which have been filed with the accounting officers relating to this service since September, 1880, require an examination and adjustment, and such of them as have been examined and settled upon a different basis should be reëxamined.

OKLAHOMA.

Mr. Sidney Clark, an ex-member of the Kansas Legislature, appeared before the House Committee on Territories today in advocacy of Representative Weaver's bill for the creation of the Territory of Oklahoma. Mr. Clark said that the public-land strip should be taken under Government control, as in the present state of affairs any crime could be committed there without fear of punishment. He claimed that Oklahoma belonged entirely to the Government. The Government had paid the Indians the full price of the lands, and, while it was true that the original understanding was that Oklahoma should be used as a colony for Indians and freedmen, that idea had long ago been abandoned. The only use made of Oklahoma, Mr. Clark said, was that of a pasture for the herds belonging to the "cattle barons." He said that a cattle company formed at Lawrence, Kas., had leased the lands from the Indians for $100,000, and had subleased them at a considerable advance to other cattlemen. He wanted the Territory opened to settlers.

Capt. Couch of "Oklahoma boomer" fame was present, but did not address the committee. The committee will not hear the argument on the Dakota question, but will examine all printed briefs submitted.

AGRICULTURE AND LABOR.

The Committee on Agriculture of the House today agreed to accept the amendment proposed by the Labor Committee to Mr. Hatch's bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture, and ordered the bill to be favorably reported to the House. As agreed upon in committee, the bill provides for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture and Labor under the supervision of a Secretary of Agriculture and Labor, who shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The bill also provides for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary. The new section presented for incorporation in the bill by the Labor Committee creates in the Department of Agriculture and Labor a division which shall be under the charge of a Commissioner of Labor, who shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He is to hold office for four years, unless sooner removed, and receive a salary of $4,000 per annum. The Commissioner shall collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, the means of promoting their material, intellectual, and moral prosperity, and the best means to protect life and prevent accidents in mines, workshops, factories, and other places of industry. The Secretary of Agriculture and Labor is empowered to inquire into the causes of discontent which may exist between employers and employés within the United States, and he may invite and hear sworn statements from both parties concerning the matters in controversy. The Secretary shall make a report to Congress annually upon the condition of labor in the United States, accompanied by such recommendations as he may deem important. The bills to establish a department of industries will be reported back to the House by the Committee on Labor, with the announcement that the main features have been incorporated in the bill to be reported by the Committee on Agriculture.

THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

The Senate took up the bill to divide part of the Sioux Reservation in Dakota and secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder. The pending question was an amendment offered by Mr. Harrison to protect the rights of persons who had located on the land between the date of President Arthur's executive order admitting settlers to it and the date of President Cleveland's proclamation ordering such settlers off the reservation.

Mr. Ingalls was opposed to permitting title to be given to such of the settlers as had defied the President's proclamation of April 17, 1885, by remaining on the lands when ordered off. They should not be permitted to take advantage of their own wrong. He offered an amendment to exclude those persons from the operation of Mr. Harrison's amendment.

Mr. Teller said that if the order of President Arthur was improper, as the Attorney-General had held it to be, he (Teller) thought the settlers ought to be protected.

Mr. Ingalls said that people had rushed in on these lands in a night, and as a result of "midnight telegrams," and after the publication of President Cleveland's proclamation. Some of these people had told him (Mr. Ingalls) that they proposed to stay there in spite of the proclamation. In the course of debate Mr. Ingalls said he had been informed by reliable authority that Maj. Gasman, the Indian agent, had been removed because he had been "too pitiful" to those settlers.

Mr. Dawes denied this, and said the present Administration was disposed to remove the settlers without regard to the hardships involved. But the department, Mr. Dawes said, was desirous of relieving in some way the honest settler who went on those lands in good faith.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas said the amendment of Mr. Ingalls would hurt nine honest men to one dishonest man. He admitted that there had been some talk by a few men among the settlers of resistance to the President's proclamation, but such men were relatively very few. One of them had spoken to Mr. Jones about it and said he intended to resist the mandate of the United States. Mr. Jones said if he concluded to adhere to that decision and would come to him (Mr. Jones) he could give him some points on the subject of such resistance, because he had been himself engaged in that kind of a thing and learned a good deal. [Laughter.]

Nothing definit was reached in the debate.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

United States District-Attorneys—Cyrenius P. Black, Eastern District of Michigan; Daniel O. Finch, Southern District of Iowa; R. C. Smith, for Montana.

United States Marshals—Frederick H. Marsh, Northern District of Illinois; Edward Campbell Jr., Southern District of Iowa; A. J. Goss, for Kentucky.

Registers of Land-Offices—Thomas J. Butler, New Orleans; D. H. Hall, Eureka, Nev.; H. Peffay, Boise City, Idaho; W. S. Austin, Vancouver, W. T.; R. C. McFarland, Cœur d'Alêne, Idaho; E. Horan, Eau Claire, Wis.; S. E. Thayer, Wausau, Wis.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Tyree H. Bell, Visalia, Cal.; John F. Budd, Stockton, Cal.; William O. Miles, Eureka, Nev.; J. O. Keane, Vancouver, Washington Territory; H. C. Branstatter, Boise City, Idaho; W. J. Cody, Bodie, Cal.; S. S. Kepler, Eau Claire, Wis.; O. C. Hals, La Crosse, Wis.; C. Spalding, Topeka, Kas.; N. D. McHenry, Des Moines, Ia.

Collectors of Customs—W. J. McKinney, Cuyahoga, O.; R. H. Arbuckle, Erie, Pa.

A. W. Warden, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Seventh District.

W. D. Bloxham, Surveyor-General of Florida.

Postmasters—James Rutherford, Milford, Mich.; Patrick Calligan, Alpena, Mich.; George Crawford, Mineral Point, Wis.; John Pepper, Boscobel, Wis.

None of the predecessors of the above named appointees were "removed" or "suspended."

IN GENERAL.

The House resumed in the morning hour the consideration of the bill for the voluntary retirement of certain naval officers. It was vigorously advocated by Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey and Mr. Sayers of Texas. Mr. Thomas of Illinois gave notice he would move to recommit the bill. He was led to this course by the discovery that the bill was not perfect, and not by the oratory of the storm-tossed mariner from Tennessee (Mr. McMillin), nor by the communistic doctrine advocated by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Reagan). That gentleman bid for votes by denouncing the heroes of the country by denominating them aristocrats, and talking of privileged classes and the downtrodden people. This kind of talk would prove ineffectual, for around those heroes had closed the love of fifty million people.

Subsequently Mr. Reagan obtained unanimous consent to make a few remarks, in the course of which he defended himself from the charge of advocating communistic doctrine. Were the patriots for the first fifty years of the country's history Communists? He thought that they were in the sense that he was held to be a Communist. They were men who were not willing to extend privileges to one man which they would not extend to all.

Mr. Thomas of Illinois moved to recommit the bill, pending which Mr. Warner of Ohio moved to lay the bill on the table. The latter motion was lost—yeas 105, nays 157—but before the motion to recommit was put the morning hour expired.

The civil-service commissioners today appeared before the Committee on Civil-Service Reform and explained the provisions and practical effect of the Civil-Service act. They said, among other things, that five out of every twenty persons examined by the commissioners had secured appointments. They also said that since the law went into effect there had been only 600 changes in the departmental service out of 6,000 persons subject to civil-service rules. Some discussion occurred as to the means best calculated to insure an equal distribution of the appointments among the States and Territories, based upon their population, but without action the committee adjourned the hearing until next Wednesday.

The House Committee on Military Affairs today instructed Mr. Wheeler to report favorably the bill introduced by him to authorize the President to restore officers to the army in certain cases. The bill is intended to cover the case of Fitz John Porter. Only two members of the committee disagreed to the report.

Senator Morrill reported favorably today, from the Committee on Finance, Senator Van Wyck's bill relating to the sale of property in which National banks being in the hands of receivers have interests.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate today were the following:

By Senator Stanford—To authorize the purchase of a site for a building for a post-office, court-house, and other offices in San Francisco, and appropriating $350,000 for the purpose.

By Senator Cameron—Providing for reimbursing the survivors of the officers and crew of the Arctic expedition ship Jeannette for losses incurred in consequence of the wreck of that vessel, and for the payment to the relatives of the officers and enlisted men of the expedition who lost their lives in the retreat from the wreck of a sum equal to twelve months' pay.

By Senator Jones of Arkansas—To divide the Eastern Judicial District of Arkansas into two divisions, the court for the Eastern Division to be held at Helena, and that for the Western Division at Little Rock.

Mr. Throckmorton of Texas, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported back a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for copies of all contracts or leases which are to be found on file in his department between the Southern Pacific Railway Company and any railroad to which land-grants have been made or which has received any subsidies from the United States; also a copy of the charter of incorporation of the Southern Pacific Company; and also copies of all contracts on file between the Pacific Steamship Company and any land-grant or subsidized railroad. Adopted.

Mr. Peel of Arkansas from the Committee of Indian Affairs reported a bill granting the right of way through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company.

A resolution offered in the Senate by Mr. Ingalls was agreed to directing the Committee on the Library to consider the subject of placing in the vacant niches of the Senate Chamber and its corridors busts of the Vice-Presidents of the United States and the Presidents pro tempore of the Senate.

A resolution offered by Senator Morrill was agreed to directing the same committee to consider the expediency of procuring duplicates of all medals which may have been made at the Philadelphia Mint.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls his bill to provide for a National University was taken from the table in the Senate, read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. Harrison's substitute for his original resolution of inquiry as to the administration of the Pension Office was taken from the table and without debate agreed to.

[It directs the Senate Committee on Expenditures of Public Money to make investigation into the charges made by the new Commissioner of Pensions as to the former administration of that office.]

The Senate resolutions touching the death of Vice-President Hendricks were presented to the House, and on motion of Mr. Holman of Indiana they were laid on the table for the present, and Mr. Holman gave notice that Tuesday next he would ask the House to consider similar resolutions.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the Secretary of State that the rumor that glanders and farcy prevailed among horses in the vicinity of Montreal is not well founded, the fact being that the only disease existing among horses in that country is a species of epizoötic or a resemblance thereto, of which there are only a few cases.

In the Senate Mr. Ingalls presented a memorial of the Legislature of Kansas praying for the establishment of two additional military stations in that State as a protection against Indian depredations.

Mr. Plumb presented a memorial from the same body praying for an extension of the military facilities at Fort Riley, Kas.

The papers were appropriately referred.

A resolution offered by Mr. Plumb was agreed to calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the number of military bands in the army, the number of enrolled men and civilians in such bands, the provision authorizing their constitution and maintenance, the cost of such maintenance, and from what funds such cost is defrayed, and whether any portion of the cost is derived from the savings of soldiers, whether such use of such savings is legal, and whether it is the best use.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

THE COVENANT MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—THE SCANDINAVIAN MUTUAL AID SOCIETY—THE WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The ninth annual session of the Covenant Mutual Benefit Association was held here today and was attended by many prominent Odd-Fellows. The following were elected directors to serve for three years: Illinois, A. W. Berggren of Galesburg, W. L. Sweeny of Rock Island, J. R. Miller of Caseyville, L. W. Sanborn, A. J. Shaw of Galesburg, H. A. Bush of Peoria, James Ator of Bloomington; Missouri, C. D. Lucas; Nebraska, Samuel McClay; Colorado, C. D. Cobb; Wisconsin, James Schraeder; Ohio, H. C. Hedges; California, W. B. Lyon. The present membership is 21,382, a gain of 4,002 during the year and representing $61,914,375 of claims. The Board of Directors elected the following officers to serve for one year: President, A. W. Berggren, Galesburg; Vice-President, A. A. Ellwood, Sycamore; Secretary, E. F. Phelps, Galesburg; Treasurer, C. E. Sanstrum, Galesburg. This evening a banquet was tendered the visiting members at the Union Hotel.

One hundred and fifty representatives were present today at the second annual meeting of the Scandinavian Mutual Aid Association The number of claims now in force is 2,467, a gain during the year of 1,596, and representing $4,106,500 insurance. N. J. Oleen, J. A. Johnson, and C. A. Peterson were elected directors to serve three years. The Board of Directors organized this afternoon by electing officers for one year as follows: President, S. P. A. Lindahl, Rockford; Vice-President, N. J. Oleen: Secretary, Nels Nelson; Treasurer, J. A. Johnson, all of Galesburg.

RICHLAND CENTRE, Wis., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The fourteenth annual session of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association convened here yesterday afternoon to continue three days. Mayor Allen delivered the address of welcome, and the Hon. H. C. Adams of Madison responded. Stephen Faville of Delavan was called to the chair, and President Morrison delivered his annual address, a strong and concise discussion of the pertinent subjects regarding dairy interests at present most prominent before the people. Mr. Morrison, while not denying a manufacturer's right to butterinemakers, denounced in hard terms the sale of such products in direct and fraudulent competition with honest dairy butter. He advised the appointment by the convention of a committee to proceed to Washington and endeavor to secure such legislation as would place these matters on an equitable and just basis. Judging by the spirit of the convention his recommendations in this regard may be carried into effect. After the reading of the President's address papers on pertinent topics were read and discussed, and much of interest and instruction was deduced, the plan being for any one in the audience to ask questions bearing on the matter in hand. Prof. Arneneld of Rochester, N. Y.; Hiram Smith of Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; John Gould of Aurora, O.; Prof. Ormsby of the State University, Madison; W. D. Hoard, President of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association; Maj. H. E. Alvord, Mountainville, N. Y.; the Hon. H. C. Adams, Madison; Stephen Faville, Delavan; A. J. Dicker, Fond du Lac, are some of the prominent champions of the cow present, besides a host of dairy talent. This convention bids fair to be one of the best ever held by the association.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—At the general session of the Michigan Engineers this morning a number of new names were added to the membership, after which adjournment was taken for section work. Section A, surveying, and Section B, civil engineering, met together and listened to a paper on "Village Plats," by H. Bartholomew of the Auditor General's office, Lansing. This was followed by a paper on "Underground Surveying" by H. B. Sturtevant of the copper mines at Marquette. Frank P. Davis, Washington, D. C., sent in a paper on the sewer system of that city, and F. J. Sager, delegate of the Ohio Engineering Society, read another on the use of iron substructure as a substitute for masonry in bridge-building. Section C, mechanical engineering, was occupied by Prof. M. E. Cooley, Ann Arbor, with an exposition of the Westinghouse air-brake. The afternoon was spent in visiting various points of interest about the university and city. Water-supply was the subject of discussion at the evening session. A. C. Sekell, Grand Rapids, sent a paper on the location of water-works for obtaining ground water, or spring water that has not yet come to the surface. Prof. C. E. Greene, Ann Arbor, described the new Ann Arbor water-works.

PARIS, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The Grand Lodge Board of Examiners, A. F. & A. M., are in this city for three days this week. Sessions were held yesterday and today, morning and evening, at the Masonic-Hall. The sessions will be continued through tomorrow. About 100 members of neighboring lodges are in attendance.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The Minnesota Agricultural Society has elected H. W. Pratt of Faribault President and reëlected R. C. Judson of Minneapolis Secretary. The Secretary's report gives the fair-ground buildings of the association to be worth $85,602; other improvements, $112,585; liabilities, $32,022. There remains $80,963 of the $100,000 appropriated by the State, after deducting expense for labor, etc. Expenses connected with the last fair were $34,196; entrance money, $3,395; indebtedness, $1,231; note given by the society, $14,870.

THE ST. LOUIS WAY.

ONE GAS COMPANY THERE GETS A MONOPOLY FOR SUPPLYING HALF THE CITY—CITIZENS KICKING THEMSELVES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The consistency of gas legislation was beautifully illustrated in this city today. Last night the Municipal Assembly passed an ordinance over the Mayor's veto giving the Water-Gas Company, which is owned by the Standard Oil Company, the privilege of supplying gas to one-half the city for twenty years at a price not to exceed $1.50 per 1,000 feet. The territory is already occupied by the Laclede Gas Company, which has been furnishing gas at the same figure. The Water-Gas Company announced today that it would furnish gas for $1 per 1,000 feet, and this brought the Laclede down to the same figures. Meanwhile the St. Louis Gas Company has a monopoly in the southern half of the city and charges $2.50 per 1,000 feet, which it has a right to do until 1890. The citizens living south of Washington avenue are cursing and kicking, while those on the north are exulting and smiling.

DEVIL'S LAKE, Dak., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Maj. Benham, on behalf of the citizens here, today shipped to St. Paul the ice-palace block of Devil's Lake ice, which will be used in the main arch to the entrance to the grounds.

SHE IS STILL AT YALE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The story telegraphed from New Haven yesterday that Miss Alice Jordan of Michigan, who recently entered the law school to complete her legal studies, had left the school is denied. It is further reported that there is no foundation for the statement that she will be refused a degree, the fact being that the corporation of Yale has not yet decided the matter. Miss Jordan is the only female student in any of the departments of Yale.

There never was a perfect liniment offered to the public till Salvation Oil was discovered.

LOCAL POLITICS.

At Mr. Green's Request the Case of Carpenter et al. vs. Harrison Is Dismissed.

Mr. Story Will Ask to Have the Final Order Declare Harrison Duly Elected.

The Election Commissioners Have Their Hands Full—The Work in the Town of Lake.

An attempt was made yesterday to end the Mayoralty contest. Shortly after 10 a. m. A. W. Green, attorney for the contestants, appeared in the County Court and without preliminaries asked to have the case of Carpenter et al. vs. Harrison dismissed at complainants' cost. Judge Prendergast told him to notify the attorney for the respondent before the order could be entered. Mr. Green found Mr. Brandt in the Court-House, and taking him into court renewed his motion. Judge Prendergast asked Mr. Brandt if his side had any objections and Mr. Brandt replied that they had not; they had no interest in the matter any more. An order was accordingly entered in compliance with Mr. Green's request. Shortly after noon he received a written notice from Mr. Story that he would today (Thursday) at 2 p. m. move the court to correct the final order in the case so that it should confirm the election and declare Carter H. Harrison duly elected to the office of Mayor of Chicago, and to direct as to the taxation of costs and for such other order as might seem proper. In regard to this move of Mr. Story one of the men who have been actively engaged in the prosecution of the suit said: "You see, we can't kill a case of that kind even if we want to." It appeared strange, he thought, that Mr. Story should take such a step after all his loud protestations that he wanted to get rid of the matter as soon as possible. It was the opinion of the attorneys on the side of the contestants that the respondent was not entitled to judgment in his favor, since there had not been any trial. But they did not feel inclined to oppose the motion and still drag on the case. Messrs. Green, Forch, and Judge Smith all refused to be interviewed on the matter or to give any account of the expenses incurred, except that they said every bill had been paid.

Mr. John N. Jewett, when asked what the expenses of the trial had been, said: "The expenses are all paid and the money all passed through my hands, but that part of the trial is a private matter, and is not for publication. The expenses were all paid by private subscription, but I do not wish to give even an estimate or the aggregate of them for publication."

THE ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

The Election Board had a conference yesterday with Corporation-Counsel Winston and Commissioner Cregier in regard to the estimates of expenditures for the board and the fitting up of their offices in the City-Hall. The deputies and clerks are now occupying the large room in the centre of the third floor between the rooms of the Board of Education and the Law Department. It was agreed that the Law Department should give up the room adjoining that of the Election Board, which has been used by the Prosecuting Attorney, to be used as a private room by the board. The main office will be in the room at present occupied by the clerks. What the expense of fitting up the rooms will be has not been determined. In regard to the appropriation to be demanded from the Council it is difficult to arrive at any conclusion. The work is so new and so different from the old way of preparing for an election that the Commissioners are at a loss how to estimate the expenses. Even Mr. Cregier confessed that he could not get within $10,000 of the probable cost. Another conference will be held today, when some definit results will probably be reached.

The committees of the Citizens' Association, the Union League, and the Iroquois Club met in the afternoon and had a consultation about the patent ballot-boxes. They will have their report ready today. The subject is no longer of immediate importance, since the Election Commissioners have made up their minds to use the old boxes and advertise for 150 new ones with glass panels to make up the deficiency and as an experiment. But the recommendations of the citizens' committees may be utilized at some future occasion.

In the Town of Lake school-houses have been designated as polling-places wherever it was convenient. The Election Commissioners are willing to use public buildings, such as engine houses and police stations, because the rent would be saved in such cases. But they object to using school-buildings in the city. If the Board of Education would make election-day a holiday—which might be done, as the law declares it a legal holiday—there would be no objection to using the schools on that day. But if used on that day they would also have to be used on registration days. This would make two additional holidays, which would hardly be granted by the School Board. To use the schools unless a holiday is made is out of the question. The Commissioners would not be responsible for bringing school children into contact with the crowds generally collecting around polling-places, which are not of the most respectable character. The rent usually offered for a polling-place is $10 to $12. But up to the present time only one private house has been secured, all the rest being groceries, barbershops, cigar and drug stores, lumber and real estate offices, etc., where no public buildings have been available.

THE JUDGES AND CLERKS QUESTION.

It is considered very unfortunate by the Election Commissioners that the decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Election law was not obtained sooner. After the wards and the Town of Lake shall have been districted and polling-places designated there remains the enormous work of selecting the judges and clerks of election. There will be in all, including Lake, 365 precincts, each of which has to get five judges and clerks, making a total of 1825 judges and clerks, who must be "men of good repute and character, who can speak, read, and write the English language and be skilled in the four fundamental rules of arithmetic, and they must be of good understanding and capable; they must reside in the precinct . . . and they must not hold any office or employment under the United States, the State of Illinois, or under the county, city, village, or town, etc." All these men must be selected by the board, be notified of their selection, and approved by the County Court at least thirty-five days before the election. In the present case, therefore, they must be approved by the end of next month. The Commissioners want to be particularly careful this time, it being the début of the new law. As the work is new to them they might easily overlook something and would wish for an opportunity to correct any mistakes that might be made. But all the most important work must be done within five weeks from now. Then comes the fitting up of their offices, breaking in of new employés, the annual estimates, and similar things to hinder their progress. But the Commissioners are working well together. One of them said that, while more able men could well have been found, there could not be three men who would work together more harmoniously. The Commissioners have had the honor of being appointed thrust upon them, and they propose to treat the judges of election likewise. They are not inclined to accept any flimsy excuses, let alone flat refusals. They have the penalty for neglect of duty provided by the new law to uphold them. Judges or clerks of election refusing to act forfeit a fine of $100 to $300. On the other hand, the judges and clerks will not have to serve for twenty-four hours or more without intermission, as they were obliged to under the old law. The polls close at 4 p. m., so that the judges are released at about 7 o'clock. Their work is not so hard either, the precincts being smaller, the number of voters less, and no affidavits to be taken in and examined. Furthermore, one year's service as judge or clerk of election exempts them from jury service for three years.

TOWN OF LAKE COMPLICATIONS.

Deputy William Russell yesterday submitted a complete list of his precincts and polling-places in the Town of Lake, but no action was taken on it. There will be very few changes, the Commissioners having expressed their satisfaction with the work individually. There is one vexed point, however. There is a precinct of four miles square, extending from Fifty-fifth to Eighty-seventh street and from Ashland avenue to the west town line, four miles each way, but containing only two little settlements, South Lynne and Chicago Lawn, distant from each other a mile and a half, and casting a vote of 71 together. The polling-place used to be at the Drexel School in South Lynne, and the Chicago Lawn people did not go there. They now want the polling-place in their settlement or a polling-place for each. The Commissioners do not think they have the authority to divide a voting population of seventy-one into two precincts. But, for that matter, they have no authority to make a precinct containing only 71 votes. At present they see no way out of the dilema. The deputy has not changed the boundaries of the precinct or the location of the polling-place.

County-Commissioner J. J. McCarthy was at the office of the Election Board yesterday bucking against the location of the polling-place of the Fourth Precinct at the town-hall. He said the street was no passable thoroughfare, but it was replied that the town-hall and post-office were located there. He then said all the voters lived in the east part of the precinct and wanted the polling-place moved toward the eastern boundary. A change may be made in this direction. The list of precincts and polling-places is as follows:

TOWN OF LAKE.

First Precinct—Bounded by Thirty-ninth, State, Forty-third, Clark. Polling-place at hose house, corner Root and Butterfield streets; 303 votes.

Second—Thirty-ninth, Clark, Root, Stewart avenue. Polling-place, Ed Kirk's cornice-works, No. 3951 Wentworth avenue; 210 votes.

Third—Thirty-ninth, Stewart avenue, Duncan Park, Wallace, Forty-second, Winter. Polling-place, laundry office, corner Root and Wallace. 297 votes.

Fourth—Thirty-ninth, Winter, Forty-third, Centre avenue. Polling-place, town hall. 317 votes.

Fifth—Forty-third, Winter, Forty-seventh, Centre avenue. Polling-place, lumber office, No. 4411 South Halsted street; 270 votes.

Sixth—Duncan Park, Wallace, Forty-second, Stewart avenue, Gordon, Winter. Polling-place, boot and shoe store corner Forty-third and Sherman streets; 285 votes.

Seventh—Gordon, Stewart avenue, Forty-seventh, Winter. Polling-place, M. O'Connor's house, corner Winter and Forty-fifth streets; 387 votes.

Eighth—Root, Clark, Forty-fifth, Stewart avenue. Polling-place, High School on Forty-third street. 325 votes.

Ninth—Forty-third, State, Forty-seventh, Clark. Polling-place, drug-store corner Forty-fourth and State streets. 194 votes.

Tenth—Forty-seventh, State, Fifty-fifth, Clark. Polling-place, barber-shop corner Fifty-first and Butterfield streets. 288 votes.

Eleventh—Forty-fifth, Clark, Fifty-first, Stewart avenue. Polling-place, engine-house corner Forty-seventh street and Wentworth avenue. 338 votes.

Twelfth—Fifty-first, Clark, Fifty-fifth, Stewart avenue. Polling-place, grocery-store corner Fifty-second and School streets. 320 votes.

Thirteenth—Forty-seventh, Stewart avenue, Fifty-fifth, Throop. Polling-place, Grant School-house on Morgan street. 255 votes.

Fourteenth—Fifty-fifth, Stewart avenue, Sixty-second, Halsted, Sixty-third, Ashland avenue. Polling-place, real-estate office, No. 6015 Wright street. 304 votes.

Fifteenth—Fifty-fifth, State, Sixty-first, Wentworth avenue, Fifty-ninth, Stewart avenue. Polling-place, candy store No. 5725 Wentworth avenue. 230 votes.

Sixteenth—Sixty-first, Wentworth avenue, Fifty-ninth, State, Sixty-third, Stewart avenue. Polling-place, hose-house corner Wentworth avenue and Sixty-third street. 303 votes.

Seventeenth—Sixty-third, State, Sixty-sixth, Stewart avenue. Polling-place, Casino Skating-Rink on Wentworth avenue. 259 votes.

Eighteenth—Sixty-second, Halsted, Sixty-third, Stewart avenue, Sixty-sixth, Ashland avenue. Polling-place, coal office corner Sixty-third and Wallace streets. 240 votes.

Nineteenth—Sixty-sixth, Stewart avenue, Seventy-fifth, Ashland avenue. Polling-place, Dahlgreen's store corner Wallace and Sixty-eighth streets. 188 votes.

Twentieth—Sixty-sixth, State, Seventy-fifth, Stewart avenue. Polling-place, Joslin's store on Sixty-eighth street, near Lincoln avenue. 210 votes.

Twenty-first—Seventy-fifth, State, Eighty-seventh, Ashland avenue. Polling-place, post-office building. 173 votes.

Twenty-second—Fifty-fifth, Ashland avenue, Eighty-seventh, West Town Line. Polling-place, Drexel School. 71 votes.

Twenty-third—Forty-seventh, Throop, Fifty-fifth, Western avenue. Polling-place, O'Toole School Building. 328 votes.

Twenty-fourth—Thirty-ninth, Centre avenue, Western avenue. Polling-place, Buckley School Building. 294 votes.

Twenty-fifth—Thirty-ninth, Western avenue, Fifty-fifth, West Town Line. Polling-place, Doran School, corner Forty-third street and Blanchard avenue. 131 votes.

NOTES.

The Irish-American Central Republican Club of Cook County last night adopted a new constitution providing for an increase of the club's membership to about 500 men. Each ward of the city will be entitled to as many representatives in the club as the number of precincts it contains, and the officers will be elected semi-annually. Under the new constitution the next election will be held at the club's headquarters, No. 167 Washington street, next Wednesday night.

The Ninth Ward Young Men's Republican Club held their usual weekly meeting last night. A communication was read from Mr. T. E. Hill saying he would address the club next Tuesday evening. A committee, consisting of one member from each precinct, on political information was elected, whose duty it should be to find out suitable persons to act as judges, clerks, and challengers at the coming election and report the same to the Executive Committee Monday night. It was officially stated that B. L. Newman of the Barnes House, though a member of the club, was not a candidate for Aldermanic honors under the auspices of the club.

COMMANDANT AND CHAPLAIN.

THE TROUBLE A CHRISTMAS SERMON CAUSED AT MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island and Vallejo society has had a sweet morsel to chew on during the last ten days, and it only reaches this city now that one of the principal ingredients is about to take his departure from the Pacific Slope. Chaplain Hayward, who has been ladling out the religious diet of the island for some time, was quite well known through the daily press a year or so ago, and doubtless many remember him. Since he was surrounded with a halo of printers' ink the chaplain has become a Benedict, and a lucky one, the Rev. Mrs. Hayward being an Eastern lady of many personal attractions and a healthy bank account. She has many friends here, and the pair made arrangements to spend Christmas in this city and participate in a festive gathering to which they were specially bidden. A day or two prior to the holiday Commandant Russell of the navy-yard took it into his head that Uncle Sam's poor Jacks on the Pacific coast needed an extra allowance of spiritual instruction mingled with their Christmas duff, and consequently ordered Mr. Hayward to prepare a Christmas sermon. The chaplain kicked, and explained that it would be impossible to comply in view of his social engagements. Commandant Russell persisted, and a naval battle of words was fought, the engagement lasting over two hours. The commandant had the heaviest artillery in the shape of authority, however, and he finally sunk the chaplain's plans by promising to court-martial him for insubordination in the event of a continued refusal. The man of cloth was sufficiently aware of the disgrace and possible results of such a proceeding to desire to avoid it, and he gracefully surrendered. Christmas morning arrived and with it the sermon, but the commandant's exertions in behalf of the souls of the knotty sailors that man the navy hulks on duty in this quarter did not seem to be appreciated, so, barring the commandant, who attended, to see that his orders were obeyed, there were not half a dozen blue-jackets present. It is doubtful if there was much peace-and-good-will-to-all business in the chaplain's discourse on that occasion, and it is certain that there was considerable promise of hell-fire and damnation for martinets and similar dislikes of the sailors in it. This was pleasing to all the slim audience, barring one, and the next day the chaplain resigned. He and his bride are now to depart for the East and the Mare Island pulpit is vacant.—*San Francisco Paper.*

OFFICIAL ROBBERY.

HOW A SHIPWRECKED CREW WAS TREATED BY MEXICAN CUSTOMS INSPECTORS—A WRONG TO BE RIGHTED.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 27.—Among the passengers on the steamship Hartan, from Vera Cruz, today was Capt. J. Lawrence of the British bark Silica. He brings information that his vessel was lost on the Mexican coast, fifty-five miles east of Manatitlan, the 14th of last December.

The Silica was a Nova Scotia bark of 298 tons burden, built at Pictou, and valued at $25,000. She sailed from Aspinwall Nov. 19 in ballast for Manatitlan. Capt. Lawrence says that the night of Dec. 13, about 11 o'clock, a fearful gale struck the ship. They were in sight of land. The storm raged all night with intense fury. Although both anchors were down the vessel was driven before the wind like a cork. Her masts were stripped of every vestige of sails and rigging, and at 8 o'clock next morning she was driven ashore.

The disaster occurred within four miles of the Town of Tonala, on a barren coast, with no facilities for getting the ship off. The Captain says his crew were treated in a most brutal and heartless manner by the Mexican customs officials. During their efforts of several days to get the ship off these officials came out and took all the food and clothing on the ship, and doled out hard-tack, without meat, to the crew, who finally refused to work any longer, and the Captain sold the vessel at public auction for $540, but not a dollar of the proceeds ever reached him. The auctioneer and customs officials divided the spoils. The Captain declares that he saw customs inspectors running about wearing undershirts and stockings belonging to himself and his crew. He has complained to the British Consul at Vera Cruz, who will report the matter to his Government.

THEIR HEADS DEMANDED.

A Cincinnati Citizens' Committee Files Charges Against the Police Commissioners,

And Asks the Governor in Case the Charges Are Proven to Dismiss the Officials.

Their Offense the Appointment to the Force of Men Said to Be Criminally Corrupt.

The Police Commissioners of Cincinnati—Morton L. Hawkins, Julius Reis, and Will A. Stevens—received formal notice Monday evening from Gov. Foraker of Ohio that charges of official misconduct had been preferred against them which they would be required to explain to him at his office Wednesday morning, Feb. 3. The occasion of this order from the Chief Executive was the presentation to him of an elaborate petition signed by a committee of the Committee of One Hundred, and containing serious and ample charges against the Commissioners, abundantly sufficient, in the opinion of the petitioners, to warrant the removal of the derelict officers.

The first accusation deals with the reinstatement of the notorious Michael Mullen as Lieutenant of police. The order of reappointment was made Aug. 25, 1885, Stevens alone of the three Commissioners voting against it. Not satisfied with this they proceeded Oct. 2 to advance Mullen to the office of Inspector of Police, which is next in grade to that of Superintendent. This Michael Mullen, say the petitioners, is the same Michael Mullen who, at the October term, 1884, of the United States Circuit Court, was indicted by the grand jury for a crime against the laws of the United States described in their own language as follows:

And the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, do further present that Michael Mullen, the 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, in the County of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, in the circuit and Western Division of the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, did by unlawful means hinder, obstruct, and prevent certain citizens of the United States—to wit: Charles Shelby, Louis Groves, Morton Williams, John Johnson, Charles Johnson, James Easton, Henry James, William Hall, George Harris, George Sanders, Walter Buthons, William Thompson, Frederick Rogers, Charles Sheppard, and many others whose names to the grand jury are unknown—from voting at an election for Representative in Congress for the First and Second Congressional Districts of Ohio by unlawfully confining them in a cellar during said election, said persons being lawfully entitled to vote at said election, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, etc.

Mullen was guilty of this offense, the committee alleges, while serving as a Lieutenant of the police force of the city, by virtue of which office he was in charge of the Hammond street station-house, where he confined without any cause whatever a large number of colored voters during the night before election-day and the whole of the day on which the election took place, keeping them for the whole of that time shut up in the cellar without food or other attention. Mullen was tried for this offense Dec. 19, 1884, before the Circuit Court of the United States by a jury, and was found guilty as charged in the indictment, and was sentenced by the court to be imprisoned in the jail of Hamilton County for twelve months, and to pay the costs of the prosecution taxed.

JUDGE BAXTER'S REMARKS.

Sentence was pronounced by the Hon. John Baxter, who used the following language with reference to the crime:

"Michael Mullen, you stand convicted of the crime of having by unlawful means prevented a number of your fellow-citizens from voting in the recent Congressional election held in this city. You were at the time a policeman, paid to protect every one in the exercise of his legal rights. But instead of doing this you availed yourself of an unauthorized and indefinit order issued by the Mayor, commanding the arrest of 'all suspicious persons found on the streets,' as a color for your wrongful action, and proceeded to arrest and imprison 152 citizens having as good right to vote as you had, and detained most of them until the election was over; and in this way and by these means deprived them of their constitutional right to vote. The Mayor's order, we think, was a usurpation. But if it were otherwise, you went beyond the most liberal construction that can be reasonably given to it. It professed to authorize the arrest of 'suspicious persons (whatever these terms may mean) found on the streets,' whilst you invaded the houses of some of your victims at or about midnight preceding the election and dragged them from their beds without explanation to the prison improvised for the occasion, and there detained them until after the polls were closed. If there were any facts tending to bring them within the purview of the Mayor's order you failed to put them in evidence.

"On the contrary, the testimony demonstrated that you knew some of them to have been citizens of Cincinnati for several years preceding their arrest, and you proceeded without inquiry, complaint, or proof to arrest and hold them in durance vile, as alleged in the indictment, under the pretense of official duty, but in fact to prevent them from exercising their constitutional right to vote for a Representative in Congress. The evidence of your guilt was so convincing that your zealous and able counsel voluntarily yielded to its irresistible force, and, with your acquiescence manifested in open court, consented to the finding made by the jury. This finding, thus obtained, is a virtual confession by you that the arrest and imprisonment of the persons named were for the wrongful purpose alleged in the indictment.

"Such an unprecedented invasion of the rights of American citizens by any one, under any circumstances, would be a grave violation of the criminal laws of the United States. But, when it is remembered that you were at the time in the exercise of public authority and acting under the obligations of an official oath requiring impartiality and integrity in the discharge of your duties, your infidelity to your official obligations seems to have been peculiarly flagitious, if not atrocious. You not only outraged the imprisoned parties, but you struck a traitorous blow to a fundamental and vital principle that underlies our republican institutions; and you did your work so noiselessly and expertly as to have eluded the vigilance of 3,000 regular and special policemen, Deputy Sheriffs, and Deputy Marshals then on duty, and supposed to have been coöperating for the protection of all legal voters in the exercise of their legal rights, as well as the 75,000 other citizens of this great central city, who (if we are to credit the city press) were so thoroughly solicitous on that occasion to preserve the purity of the ballot-box.

"The sublime impudence of such a raid upon the constitutional rights of your fellows, in connection with its successful consummation, precludes the idea that the scheme was conceived and executed by you alone. That you had accomplices is manifest. You never would have ventured upon a scheme so full of danger, and from which you could in no event have derived any personal advantage, without assurances of coöperation from others. But your accomplices have thus far escaped detection and punishment. Their immunity, however, is no mitigation of your offense. You were the active and conspicuous instrument in the perpetration of the wrong complained of, and it is our plain and imperative duty to impose the punishment prescribed by law. This must, however, be inadequate to your crime. Congress never having anticipated such an extraordinary abuse of official power as practiced by you, has failed to prescribe punishment commensurate with the offense. But as you have richly earned the maximum punishment prescribed by law, we cannot, in justice to the public and the Constitution we represent, do less than inflict it upon you. The judgment of the court will therefore be that you be imprisoned for twelve months from this day in the common jail of Hamilton County, Ohio."

The petitioners having set out these facts go on to represent that the Board of Police Commissioners when they reappointed Mullen were fully apprised of all the circumstances of his previous career, and that notwithstanding his admitted guilt they reinstated him in his Lieutenancy and afterwards raised him to the Inspectorship, and in doing so "were guilty of official misconduct and violated the duties imposed upon them as Police Commissioners."

TOSNEY'S CASE.

The next charge upon which the conduct of the Commissioners is arraigned is the appointment of John Tosney as patrolman Oct. 17, 1885. As in Mullen's case, Hawkins and Reis voted for the appointment, while Stevens opposed it. The petitioners say at the time John Tosney was appointed patrolman he had been arrested upon the charge of stuffing the ballot-box and violating his duty as judge of election of Precinct A of the Fourth Ward of the City of Cincinnati the 13th day of October, 1885. They represent that it was well known to the Board of Police Commissioners that Tosney was a judge at that election and participated in the fraud and forgery of the returns from his precinct, and that they knew that Tosney had been arrested on a warrant sworn out under the direction of the Committee of One Hundred and had been bound over by the magistrate before whom he was charged to await the action of the grand jury. They further represent that Tosney had been a patrolman on the police force some time prior thereto, but had been dismissed from the force for drunkenness in August, 1885, by a unanimous vote; but notwithstanding his dismissal and subsequent arrest, he was reappointed in October and is now on the force. This conduct also of the commissioners is charged to amount to official misconduct and to have been a violation of their duties.

The petitioners further charge that the Police Commissioners were guilty of official misconduct in this: That Oct. 17, 1885, they suspended from the force one Herman F. Newman, and Oct. 27, 1885, dismissed him from the force. They represent that this dismissal was not only without cause, but was in violation of the duties imposed upon the Police Commissioners in the preservation of the peace and the arrest of criminals as provided in the law creating the board. They say that Newman was appointed a patrolman Aug. 17, 1885; that while in the exercise of his duties as police officer he arrested the John Tosney on a warrant issued to him by a magistrate of the City of Cincinnati for the offense above set forth; and that the Police Commissioners dismissed Newman from the force because he had discharged his duty in serving the warrant and arresting Tosney. In so dismissing Newman and appointing Tosney on the police force of Cincinnati they were guilty of official misconduct and a violation of the duties imposed on them as such Commissioners.

OTHER CHARGES.

It is further charged that the Police Commissioners have been guilty of official misconduct in appointing upon the police force a large number of men who are wholly unfit to act as police officers, some of whom are gamblers, some of whom have served terms in the workhouse, in the penitentiary, in the jail, or have been inmates of the House of Refuge; some of whom have been keepers of houses of prostitution, and a number of whom have been discharged by the board for drunkenness and other offenses repeatedly committed, and have been reinstated notwithstanding such offenses.

Among the appointees obnoxious to these objectors the petition enumerates the following: James Brown, Charles Carroll, M. A. Condron, John Conners, P. H. Collins, W. P. Cummins, David Closson, John Downs, Gustav Ferber, James Farrell, William Heman, William Hanks, John B. Hinkle, A. W. Hassenkamp, P. Kelly, George Lehman, Dennis Lillis, Michael Mullen, John Mack, John I. Moloney, Patrick McKeown, Thomas McDevett, George W. Tayler, Joseph R. Posey, James Shannon, Morris Sussman, P. Shortall, John Tosney, James White. Some of these persons, it is alleged, have charges of crime pending against them, some of them are noted bunko men, some of them are notorious thieves, and all of them are unfit to occupy the positions they hold, and their unfitness is well known to the board under which they hold their offices.

Another grave allegation is with reference to the appointment of special policemen for service on election-day. Fifteen of these upstart officers had served terms in the workhouse, and a number of them were well-known thieves and bunko-steerers, while others were under arrest for crime. The Police Commissioners are charged to have had full knowledge of the character of the men they appointed, and to have known they afterwards aided in the violation of the election laws instead of endeavoring to secure an honest vote. Notwithstanding all this, the Commissioners made no attempt to call the special officers to account. They are also taxed with having wilfully refused to execute the warrants placed in their hands by the Committee of One Hundred for the arrest of violators of the registration laws. The petition concludes as follows:

Wherefore your petitioners ask that said Morton L. Hawkins, Julius Reis, and Will A. Stevens be notified of the charges filed herein against them for official misconduct; that they be afforded time to file any answer they may desire to make to said charges; that a time be set for a hearing of the same; and that your Excellency may take such action in the premises as the testimony in the case may warrant, and that if said Police Commissioners be found guilty of the charges herein they may be removed from their said offices. All of which is respectfully submitted,

I. J. MILLER, Chairman.
WILLIAM B. DAVIS, THOMAS MCDOUGALL,
F. KARRMANN, D. W. CALLINAN,
E. J. MORRIS, JOSEPH P. CARBERRY,
MILO G. DODDS, FRANK J. JONES, Sec.,
JOHN L. STETTINIUS, W. P. ANDERSON,
Ad Interim Committee of the Committee of One Hundred.

Gov. Foraker in his notice to the accused Commissioners allows them the remainder of the present week to file their answers if they desire to do so.

THE STALLO INCIDENT.

HAVE TWO HUNDRED MILLION CATHOLICS BEEN INSULTED BY THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO ITALY?

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A story is published in the Rome newspapers that Judge Stallo, the new United States Minister to Italy, abruptly left a dinner given by Dr. Delemater, an American dentist, living in Rome, on discovering that the Chamberlain of the Pope's household was among the guests. In explaining his departure to Dr. Delemater, Judge Stallo is reported to have said that he had orders to have no relations of any sort with the Vatican.

Editor Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.): Can it be possible that the above statement, which appeared in the New York *Sun* the day following its transmission, is true as represented? If true, who is responsible for the "orders" under which Judge Stallo was enforced to forego a good dinner, commit a social solecism, and insult 200,000,000 of Catholics?

Or, is it probable that Judge Stallo's aversion to the Roman Church could not tolerate the brief presence and formal society of one of its representatives while the incidental guest of a mutual friend, and, to conceal his personal pique, stole an excuse which he had no warrant in offering?

If the "had orders" part of the statement be true, then every Catholic in the United States should boycott the Administration. If it was a manifestation of mendacious and malicious indignity toward the Pope by Judge Stallo on his own volition, then Catholic Austria should reciprocally ask the Italian Government to furnish this offensive partisan casuist with his passport in return for the deference shown to the prejudice of Italy against the reception and recognition of Kelley as Minister at the court of the Hapsburgs.

In any phase of the case, except falsehood, it is evident that some one—whether it be Cleveland, Bayard, or Stallo—has abused the privilege of his position to exercise insolence toward Catholics; and such insolence, when located, should be rigorously rebuked.

FATHER PROUT.

A SAD FATE.

THE DESERTED WIFE OF GEORGE DANIEL MURDERED—THE HUSBAND ARRESTED—THREATS OF LYNCHING.

GRIFFIN, Ga., Jan. 27.—About a month ago George Daniel, accompanied by a woman passing as his wife, went to Mr. Bob Freeman's, three miles above town, and rented a house.

Nothing unpleasant occurred until last Saturday, when another woman appeared at Mr. Freeman's house and asked if George Daniel lived about there. She was directed to his house. The woman said she was George Daniel's wife, and had come to look for him. She went down to where George lived. Nothing was thought of the occurrence by Mr. Freeman or his family. Sunday morning all was quiet at Daniel's house. Mr. Freeman went down to where they lived and found the door locked, the curtains down, and no sign of life. He broke open the door and a ghastly sight met his gaze. The deserted wife was lying a corpse on the floor, having been killed by a gun-shot and then beaten. George Daniel and his paramour were gone. The news spread like wild-fire, and soon a crowd collected around the hut.

Later in the day George Daniel and some relatives of the dead woman came to the house. George had gone eight or ten miles from his home and told them of the death and they came back with him.

George told a remarkable story. He said the dead woman was his wife and came to his house Saturday afternoon and began abusing him for deserting her. They had a long wrangle over the matter, when finally she took the gun and threatened to shoot herself. He caught hold of the gun to prevent her, when it fell to the floor and was discharged, shooting the woman in the thigh. The paramour turned out to be the wife of Daniel's brother. Intense excitement prevails, which may result in Daniel's lynching if he is not put in a safe place.

Carved Capitals.

The capitals of the columns supporting the large carved mantel in the Chapman Building at Milwaukee are each made from one block of oak.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVicker's—Robson and Crane.
Chicago Op.-H.—Rose Coghlan in "Our Joan."
Grand Opera-H.—"A Tin Soldier."
Columbia—Rosina Vokes' Comedy Company.
Academy—Harrison and Gourlay.
Hooley's—Carleton Opera Company in "Nanon."
Standard—Joseph Murphy in "Shaun Rhue."
Olympic—B. Thomson, "McFadden's Triumph." Mat
People's—Wallick's "Bandit King."
Haverly's—Home Minstrels.
Criterion—"Midnight Marriage" Company.
West Side Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
New Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
South Side Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Panorama—Battle of Gettysburg: 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Panorama—Battle of Shiloh: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ENGLEWOOD COMMANDERY (U. D.) KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—A Special Conclave for work will be held at the asylum (Sixty-third and Yale-sts.) on Saturday evening Jan. 30, at 7:30 o'clock. Visitors welcome. By order EDWARD KIRK JR., E. C. FRANK SHEFFIELD, Recorder.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—Sir Knights: You are hereby notified to be at the Asylum Friday, the 29th, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of performing the funeral rites over the remains of Sir Knight David E. Milne of Urbana Commandery, No. 61. Carriages to Graceland. By order of E. C. JOHN J. BADENOCH. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1886.

FOR the third successive year the peach crop in the Hudson River Valley has been killed by the cold.

A RECEIVER has been appointed for the firm of Browning & Sloan, the oldest drug house in Indianapolis.

MR. GEORGE MILLS ROGERS will succeed ex-Judge Wallace as Prosecuting Attorney for the City of Chicago.

MILTON WESTON of Chicago began the service of his five years' sentence in a Pennsylvania penitentiary yesterday. His friends are now trying to secure his pardon.

CRETE is excited over the prospect of the arrival of a Greek squadron. The island is guarded by two Turkish ironclads and 10,000 soldiers. Three-fourths of the inhabitants are Greeks.

THE strikers in the Pennsylvania coal regions have ordered out the engineers at the water-pumps. This will cause the flooding of the different mines and great destruction to property.

MR. GREEN, the attorney for the plaintiffs in the Mayoralty contest, appeared in Judge Prendergast's court yesterday morning and secured an order dismissing the case with costs to the plaintiffs.

THE Mississippi is blockaded by a solid mass of ice from St. Louis as far north as the mouth of the Illinois River and as far south as Ste. Genevieve, a distance of sixty-five miles. The ice is sixteen or seventeen inches in thickness.

THERE were no startling developments in the Ohio contest yesterday. A conference committee of Democrats and Republicans is at work, and it is thought it will agree on something which will form the basis of a satisfactory compromise. Lieut.-Gov. Kennedy has been presented with several gavels during the last few days, one of them being of solid gold with a diamond in the head.

KANSAS prohibitionists have received another setback at Leavenworth. Suit was brought to suppress a saloon under the nuisance clause of the law. It was regarded as a test case, and if the State had won many saloonkeepers would have closed their places. The evidence showed that the defendant kept a saloon, but the jury acquitted him. The Attorney-General gave notice that he would move for a new trial.

GEN. DAVID R. ATCHISON died at his home in Clinton County, Missouri, Tuesday. He served in the National Senate for twelve years, and was Acting President of the United States for one day. Polk retired from office at noon Sunday, March 4, 1849, and Taylor could not be inaugurated till Monday. Mr. Atchison, therefore, as President of the Senate, held the reins of Government until the inauguration had taken place.

THE annual report of the Civil-Service Commission of the State of New York says that the number of persons in the service of the State who have passed examinations is now 15,179. During the year 4,822 persons were examined and 2,725 appointed. The report asserts that the Civil-Service act has checked the practice of making political assessments, and the execution of the law is being carefully watched by the press and the people.

THE Election Commissioners still have a good deal of work to do. Including the Town of Lake there are 365 precincts, and for each of these there must be appointed five judges and clerks—1,825 in all. The appointees must, in every instance, be men of good character, who can speak, read, and write the English language and have a knowledge of arithmetic. They must also be non-office-holding residents of the precinct for which they are chosen. All these men must be selected by the board, be notified of their selection, and approved by the County Court at least thirty-five days before the election. If they refuse to act they are liable to heavy fines.

THE money market was dull and unchanged. Sterling exchange was a little higher. Investment securities were in moderate demand. The New York stock market was dull and strong.—The Chicago produce markets were quite dull early, but wheat became active and strong, which influenced pork to some extent. The later feeling was easier. There was some talk of a syndicate having been formed to bull wheat, but it may prove to be only the outline of a projected "scalp." As compared with Tuesday pork and meats closed 2½ cents higher, lard unchanged, wheat ⅜ cent higher, corn and oats ⅛ cent lower, rye firm, barley steady, and flaxseeds ⅛ cent lower.

GOV. MURRAY of Utah has vetoed the bill giving absolute right of bail to all convicts except those held for murder in the first degree, pending appeals. Since the enforcement of the Edmunds law Judge Zane has generally refused bail to persons convicted of polygamy, pending appeal. The object of the Legislature was to break up this way of dealing with Mormon convicts, who always appeal, and would thereby often escape or delay punishment.

SOME months ago Henry Clews and others, stockholders in the old First National Bank of this city, filed a bill here against the officers and principal directors of the new bank asking that the reorganization of the bank be set aside and to compel an accounting concerning the value of the stock they held. Yesterday the principal defendants filed a lengthy answer, in which they claim that they were not obliged to take Clews into the new organization; that they purposely omitted giving the complainants any interest in the new company and that the complainants, by accepting their dividends and surrendering their stock in the old bank, ratified the sale to the new organization, and cannot object at this late day.

THE Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce has recently been called on to decide a point of considerable importance to grain men throughout the Northwest. It turns on the question whether or not the buyer of a receipt for grain in a country warehouse can compel the party who issued it to make good the grade at a terminal point. Some of the elevator companies guarantee to deliver the same grade, while others do not, and the State law gives to the official inspector control over grades at the terminal points only. In the case which has come up for trial the receipt was given for No. 1 Northern wheat, which is required to weigh not less than fifty-seven and one-half pounds, while the grain delivered only weighed fifty-six pounds, and was frosted besides.

THE TRIBUNE does not propose to expend many more words on the proposition to steal the surplus income of the Recorder's office for purposes of jobbery in the Abstract Department. The thing cannot be done. It is contrary to the Constitution and laws of the State. Nor shall we borrow any trouble on account of the ridiculous insinuation of a dead-beat newspaper concern that THE TRIBUNE is "the organ" of the persons who desire to lease the books. Dead-beat journalism naturally looks at every proposition of this kind from the point of view of one who "is on the make," and is compelled to be so in order to keep breath in a worthless carcass. THE TRIBUNE does not need to resort to journalism of this class, and it cannot be reached by the malice of those who suspect others of corruption because they are themselves conscious of guilt.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE NEUTRALITY FUND.

The convenient use made by Mr. Bayard of a portion of the secret-service fund intrusted to his disbursement, if the rumor that comes from Washington be true, is in gross and double violation of law.

Soon after the advent of the present Administration, late in March or early in April of last year, Dr. Francis Wharton, formerly of Cambridge, then of Philadelphia, was tendered by Mr. Bayard the position of Examiner of Claims and Solicitor for the Department of State. The offer was known and discussed at the time, and there was some speculation as to whether or not so eminent and accomplished a scholar and author would accept a position of such apparent minor importance and at so small a salary as that fixed by law—namely: $3,500. The latter consideration was understood to be the weightier one with Dr. Wharton, who is not a rich man, and who at that time had just relinquished a residence of many years in Cambridge, Mass., and taken a house in Philadelphia with the intention of remaining there permanently. After a short delay, however, he decided to accept the position, as it was commonly reported at Washington, on trial—to remain if he should find it attractive and congenial or to retire if he should find it otherwise. Nothing more was heard on the subject of salary, and no increase, of course, has since been authorized by law, for Congress has not even yet formulated the appropriation bill. The intimation now is that the increase of compensation was provided for by the Secretary of State from what is known as the "neutrality fund," appropriated for the secret service of his department. The money appropriated under that title is specifically designed to be used whenever the occasion may arise in the employment of extraordinary measures for the preservation of the neutrality rights of the United States and in defraying other expenses incident thereto, and it cannot lawfully be used for any other purpose.

The salary fixed as appertaining to the office of Examiner of Claims and Solicitor for the Department of State can be, lawfully, neither augmented nor diminished without action by Congress, and obviously no officer of the United States can by law be paid two salaries for performing the duties of *one* office, since, unless specially authorized by statute, he cannot be paid two salaries from the Government exchequer for performing the duties of *two* offices. It is intimated, however, that Dr. Wharton is, and has been, paid at the rate of $8,000 a year by reason of his appointment to his present office, the sum being made up of the $3,500 provided for by law as his salary, and paid by the Department of Justice, and of $4,500 taken for the purpose from the neutrality fund by the Secretary of State. The law provides that the expenditure of money appropriated for the secret service shall be subject to the direction of the President, limited only by the purposes defined in each subdivision of the whole, and the accounts thereof are held separate and secret. There is therefore no possibility of establishing by absolute actual proof the truth of this report; but the circumstantial evidence would suffice to convict one charged with a crime in a court of law.

Dr. Wharton, who is believed to be ignorant of the method by which his salary was increased, accepted and has retained the position, has taken a house in Washington in the heart of the West End, and lives there after a manner that does not imply insufficiency of income. The public record of Mr. Bayard is the property of the country. The third generation of successful political manipulators in his own State, his lion's share in the scheme by which half or more than half the people of Delaware were practically disfranchised, and which resulted in his continuance in the Senate as the representative for many years of an apochryphal majority, entitles him to equal rank with either of his predecessors. "Wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can render a reason," he has repeatedly exhibited a peculiar facility for withdrawing himself into infelicitous positions aloof from the laws, and, steeped in the arrogance of high office, he has alienated many of his former close political and personal friends. It is not improbable that he who did not hesitate to make a public spectacle of himself as the champion of Citizen Keiley has been willing to "strain a point" for a friend who has the fortune to retain his fickle good will, since the latter object of his official solicitation is a much higher order of man, and the chance of inconvenience arising from active contempt of the law indefinitly remote. Let us have the truth.

THE "CHESTNUT" AS TO YARDSTICKS.

The cant argument of the monometallists, brought forward on every occasion and dwelt on with abominable iteration, is the declaration against having "two yardsticks." Beyond all question this is the veritable "chestnut" in the current discussion of the silver problem. Of course no one is in favor of two yardsticks, since the present measure of length is non-fluctuating and remains precisely the same whether the supply of three-foot sticks be great or small. A yardstick which is not subject in any appreciable degree to expansion or contraction furnishes an ideal measure of length and leaves nothing more to be desired. Whether the times be good or bad the yardstick tells the same story, and if any injustice is done either buyer or seller it arises from other causes than a defect in the measure of length. But if the yardstick were made of elastic material and tended to expand or contract, so that between the making and the performance of an agreement the entire bargain would be changed by the shortening or lengthening of the yard, it is highly probable that there would be a demand for a better measure. If one kind of yardstick had a chronic tendency to contract it might be necessary to offset and counterbalance its defects by supplying another that would tend to expand. If the expanding and contracting materials could be used in the same stick so as to equalize each other the problem could be solved with the use of a single yardstick, but otherwise there might be a legitimate demand for two in order to get a fair average between them. The yardstick now in use gives universal satisfaction because it does not contract or expand on account of any inherent defect or any changes in the supply or demand, and this is the precise reason why the cant yardstick illustration has no application to the monetary measure of value. If the length of a yard depended on the number of yardsticks in existence, as the value of gold depends on the supply of it, there would be more sense in the comparison. The precious metals lack the invariability of value which makes the yardstick so satisfactory, and no argument drawn from the merits of the one can cover the defects of the other.

In respect to a monetary standard the compensating pendulum furnishes a much better illustration than the yardstick. The clockmaker being forced to deal with antagonistic forces makes the metals counterbalance and compensate for each other, the result being equality of tension and perfect time. Now it may readily be conceded that if it were the sole function of money to measure value it would be impossible to make one metal offset the defects of the other, but there is a third factor in the matter, and it will always cover a considerable margin between gold and silver. Money is not only a measure of value, but it furnishes an *equivalent*, at a fixed rate, for all other kinds of property. A cheap metal coined into money and made a legal-tender possesses a distinct value over and above its worth as merchandise. Its quality as a legal-tender brings it into special demand for the payment of debts, and so long as the supply of cheaper money is unequal to the call for it there can be no difficulty in keeping it at par. For this plain reason the value of the silver dollar is much greater as money than as merchandise, and it will so continue as long as the supply is not equal to the demand for the purposes of debt-paying. The legal-tender quality affords the means for bringing the two metals together and bridging over a considerable difference in their intrinsic value. The peculiar function of money as an equivalent for other property and a legal-tender in payment of debts makes it possible to keep silver and gold coins on an equality, notwithstanding a considerable difference in their value as merchandise. All that is necessary is to keep the cheaper metal within the demand for it, and the one can then be used to offset and control the fluctuations of the other.

The chatter about "80-cent dollars" goes on in face of the fact that every sane person in the United States knows that as money silver is precisely equal to gold. The parrot-like cry about "two yardsticks" betrays a similar incapacity to appreciate the self-evident fact that money is not merely a measure of value but a legal-tender and an equivalent for all other kinds of property. Henry Ward Beecher revamped the yardstick fallacy a short time ago, and, after having quite a "run" in the East, it has appeared in the West, and is now raging in the political clubs of Chicago like an epidemic of chicken-pox. It has little currency among the people, however, and they are quick to recognize it as a "chestnut" in point of age and a fallacy with absurdity on its face.

THE CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

The report submitted by the Controller to the City Council Monday night brings once more into prominence the burning desire of heads of departments and civic boards to increase at the public expense the number of the employés over whom they have immediate charge. The perpetual Aldermen and office brokers have been urging the claims of their friends. Every department demands an increased force. The Superintendent of Police asks for 151 additional men and proposes to increase the salaries of 225 others. He demands a gross total of $1,243,325 for his department. It will be remembered that 300 men were added thereto about a year ago. The people of Chicago will wish to see greater efficiency exhibited by this already large force before they will again be cheerfully taxed for its increase. Perhaps if this department had been more assiduous in aiding in the collection of the city revenue the demand for an increase would be acquiesced in. Controller Gurney, however, is so convinced that the Superintendent's estimates are extravagant that he has cut them down to $1,096,000, lopping off $150,000. The item of increase in the Health Department which will strike one as most peculiar is that in scavenger teams. The Mayor and the Commissioner of Health have tacitly admitted that if the scavenger teaming, which seems to be an Aldermanic perquisit, were properly done the present force would suffice. Why would it not be better, then, to try to get the scavenger contractors to do honest work? The Controller is clearly of opinion that some such money-saving plan should be adopted by the department, as he has reduced the estimates $80,000, the amount which the extra teams and employés would cost.

The Anglo-Bengalee Harrisonian Board of Education's estimates, as might be anticipated, have been considerably reduced (20 per cent) by Mr. Gurney. He points out that this department has now $1,600,000 to its credit—a sum nearly equal to last year's entire appropriations. He naturally argues that the board can get along with $1,427,000 taxes in addition to the $320,000 received from other sources this year. The Council will probably agree with him.

It must be noted in connection with these extravagant estimates that the total amount that can be obtained by taxation for city purposes, in addition to the license revenue, is but $4,522,657. The amount asked against this sum by the departments is $5,650,967—that is to say, over $1,100,000 more than can be raised. And but for the High-License law, which the City Administration fought so bitterly, there would be lacking over $2,000,000 to satisfy the clamor of the greedy departments.

The Council will be constrained by the beneficent tax-limitation provision to accept the Controller's reduced estimates, save for the School and Library Department, or increase the license fee or make greater efforts to secure the honest collection of city revenue. In any case, the Council will have to economize, and this will be a useful discipline for the Aldermen. It must be pleasant for taxpayers to remember that even the present Council cannot greatly increase their tax burdens, and that under the new law there is a good prospect for the election of a Council that will see to it that the city's revenues are honestly collected and administered.

WESTERN OPPOSITION TO THE LOWELL BILL.

Just in the degree that Chicago merchants and business-men make a careful examination of the so-called Lowell Bankruptcy bill the opposition to it appears to be substantially unanimous. The need of a uniform system of bankruptcy is generally conceded, and as the Lowell bill was introduced to the public under an imposing title and strongly indorsed in the East there was for some time a disposition to regard its enactment as desirable. The Lowell bill was thought to be sanctified because it came from Boston. It was not supposed that in the matter of bankruptcy proceedings there could be any great difference in the interests of the East and the West. A close examination of the Lowell bill shows that it will be in substance a reënactment of the old bankruptcy system which was swept away in response to a general demand for its repeal. It is not easy to see why this measure should be receiving such favorable consideration in Congress and warm advocacy in the East, unless it is that the Eastern collection agencies think it will be an advantage to hold the threat of bankruptcy over Western merchants in forcing them to make prompt payment of debts.

In the matter of saving expense and securing a large portion of the assets for creditors the Lowell bill would supply a system several degrees worse than the old one. It would establish an elaborate course of proceedings and a staff of bankruptcy officials with a liberal allowance of salaries, fees, and perquisits. No plausible statement has been made to show that under the Lowell bill bankruptcy proceedings would be less expensive than heretofore, and the composition features of the act are much less rigorous than the old law previous to 1874. Before that time all insolvents were required to pay at least 30 cents on the dollar, and when that restriction was swept away the law became generally odious. A second discharge was not granted unless the bankrupt paid 70 cents on the dollar, but the Lowell bill makes no such requirements, and under it an insolvent could be released for the second or third time without paying a single dividend. A debtor can escape all punishment for making a preference by having it "restored" to the assignee. Such a system of bankruptcy could hardly be a benefit to any portion of the country, and it is certainly not wanted in the West. If the old law is to be restored it would be better, as was suggested by Gen. Smith in the discussion before the Union League Club, to reënact it in the same words, so that there would be no delay in having its provisions construed and applied by the courts. The Lowell bill changes the old system just enough to make certain that a number of test cases would have to be taken through all the courts before the law could be regarded as settled.

Aside from rascally debtors, collection agencies, bankruptcy lawyers and officials there is no demand for a reëstablishment of the old system. If the Lowell bill has advocates outside of these classes it must be because they fail to understand that the measure is substantially the same as the act of 1867. Business-men generally favor a uniform bankruptcy law, but it should be one that would deal rigorously with dishonest debtors, denying them a release in all cases of fraud, breach of trust, collusion, or false pretenses. Lenient treatment should be reserved for cases where the failure is clearly owing to misfortune. The only bankrupt law desired in the West is one that, while dealing fairly with unfortunate debtors, will punish fraud severely, induce weak traders to stop business before becoming deeply involved, and secure creditors the largest possible payment of their debts. The merit of a bankrupt law is in securing these results and not merely in furnishing collection agencies a threat to hold over the heads of all classes of debtors.

THE TORY DEFEAT.

The defeat of the Tory Ministry was a deliberate act on their own part. Lord Salisbury prepared the way for it by giving notice beforehand that the Government would introduce a bill to suppress the Irish National League. This removed the last hope of an alliance with the Parnellites. Mr. Parnell having withdrawn his motion to give the debate on the Queen's speech precedence over the proposed bill, Mr. Collings moved to amend the address by an expression of regret that it contained no provision for the relief of agricultural sufferers by the allotment of land, and on this side issue the Ministry was defeated. Under the circumstances it was the wisest step the Tories could take. On such a radical measure as the proposed bill they would have been defeated, and they were not prepared to offer the Parnellites any measure of relief which the latter could have accepted. They go out of power with solid ranks and load the responsibility upon Mr. Gladstone's shoulders, with the prospect in view that he will be unable to unite his party on any measure that will be satisfactory to the Parnellites, and that the question will then be taken direct to the people.

As the game now stands it was in the power of Lord Salisbury to dissolve Parliament at once and appeal to the country on the issue of the unity of the Empire, which might have brought the Tories back with a majority, or let the Liberals come into power and give Mr. Gladstone a chance to solve the problem. Lord Salisbury has chosen the latter alternative. The existence of the Gladstone Government now will depend upon its ability to suggest a measure of home rule for Ireland which will be satisfactory to the Parnellites and to the Liberals. If the former remain in their present temper and insist upon their extreme demands it must inevitably split the Liberals in twain, and thus insure Mr. Gladstone's defeat and bring about the same result of an appeal to the people. He has got the Irish vote in his pocket for the present, but the Liberal vote is an uncertain quantity. It depends upon the securities he has offered the Parnellites for their support. If he brings in a bill for an independent local Parliament for Ireland—which would be a long step towards the dismemberment of the Empire—it would certainly be defeated. Mr. Gladstone would dissolve Parliament, and the Tories would go to the people with the cry that the Empire was in danger. There does not, therefore, seem to be much hope that Mr. Gladstone's Government, if he should be able to form one, will be very long lived. Among all the comments made by the English press that of the *Standard* seems to be the most pertinent. It says: "Either England and Ireland will be torn apart or we shall witness a succession of short-lived Administrations and a consequent weakening of action of the Executive, both at home and abroad, and a shock to representative institutions that will leave its traces for many a day."

In all this uncertainty there is but one thing that is clear and unmistakable. Amid all these complicated moves on the chessboard by the Tory and Liberal leaders the policy of the Parnell phalanx remains unchanged. If they do not obtain home rule the fight must go on. If the people should return the Tories to power they will govern Ireland by coercion, or attempt to do so, with the Parnellites stronger than ever in the House of Commons and able to upset Ministries at their sovereign pleasure. Constant confusion, obstruction, and disorder will be the rule. The Tories may gain in strength, but the Parnellites will gain in proportion. The embarrassments of another Tory Government will be as great as those of the one just defeated, and there will be no way out of them except by the inauguration of measures so coercive as to bring down upon England the indignation of the civilized world. Her injustice to Ireland is likely to bear bitter fruit.

"THE THREE ACRES AND A COW" IDEA.

The adoption of Mr. Jesse Collings' resolution by the British House of Commons marks a new epoch in British politics. It is the beginning of the ascendency of Radicals of republican tendencies in England's Parliament, and is the first definit acceptance of the doctrine of State Socialism for England.

Mr. Collings is the chief lieutenant of Mr. Chamberlain, but in the matter of State Socialism is perhaps in advance of his leader. His advocacy of his peculiar views has subjected him during the progress of the recent electoral campaign in Great Britain to very strong criticism on the part of the London Liberal journals. The radical *Pall Mall Gazette* held him up to ridicule, and he found few advocates except in the provincial towns. Mr. Chamberlain defended his faithful follower with ability, and, as it appears, with success, as the division in the House of Commons Tuesday night proves. The Radical leader, in a speech at Inverness a few months ago, replying to Lord Hartington's charge that the allotment scheme (the principle of which has now been affirmed by the party to which the Whig nobleman nominally belongs) was confiscation, said: "When I speak of confiscation, I "do wish that landlords would exercise a "little reciprocity. When public rights "are invaded, when rights of way and roads "that have been open within the memory of "living men are barred and blocked, and "when a whole country which has been free "to every comer for countless generations is "barred and fenced against all intruders in "order to promote the sport of a few selfish "individuals, then I ask myself whether the "policy of confiscation has not proceeded far "enough, and whether the people alone are "to be robbed with impunity?" A theft should not be condoned, he went on, because it had escaped detection for some time. Restitution in some shape should be made. This in effect was Mr. Chamberlain's view: The claim of the landlords to absolute proprietorship of the soil has only sprung up within 100 years. Land was conferred by the State on the owners for the public good. It was first conferred in return for military or naval services rendered by the landlord and his retainers. In time the cost of such service has been transferred from the landlords to the people. The latter should be restored to some of their lost rights even if the State should bear the expense of doing so.

The principle of the allotment idea being now affirmed as to the mode of restitution, the details come to be considered. Mr. Chamberlain would have power conferred on local authorities, such as County Boards, elected on a popular suffrage basis, and Town Councils, to take land compulsorily at its fair value for the purpose of letting it in small holdings to the now landless agricultural laborers at a moderate rental, the Government to advance the purchasing price. The rent should be fixed by an impartial tribunal. It is not surprising that such a scheme should meet strong opposition from the Tory and Whig landlords. It is surprising that it should have received such a large support from the Liberal party as at present constituted—for the landlord element is yet strongly represented in the Liberal camp. The power of "Hodge" is being recognized, and his demand for the "three acres and a cow" seems now possible of realization.

The opposition of some leading Whigs to the scheme is easily understood, but will have little effect. Hartington, Grey, Elliot, and Woodhouse are heirs of four landlord Peers—Devonshire, Grey, Minto, and Kimberley. Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Courtenay are crotchety philosophers, and Mr. Goschen and Baron Rothschild have the very rich man's dread of Solialistic ideas. The elimination of those opponents of radicalism from the Liberal party will serve it, as it will conduce to harmony and discipline. The Radicals have shown themselves capable leaders by forcing the fighting on this issue, which was that on which they won in the English counties at the recent elections. Whether they will be able to form a stable Government now or not, they have made it possible to appeal to the country on a platform which will probably give them success. The Radicals are likely to hold their ascendency on the "three acres and a cow" idea.

THE first point to be gained by the Republicans in the Ohio Senate seems to be the ousting of Brashears, one of the bogus four from Hamilton County, who has not even the shadow of a claim to the seat he has stolen. The other three claim their seats on the face of the returns, though it is not disputed that the returns were fraudulent, forgery having been resorted to to seat them. Brashears was not even elected on the face of the fraudulent returns, the careless scoundrels who forged them forgetting to change his figures to correspond with the others, whereupon Clerk Dalton extended the forgery to his returns also to get him in, alleging that there had been a manifest neglect to cook up the figures in his case. He therefore has no title of any kind, good, bad, or indifferent. He was not even forged in, but was declared elected and sent to the Senate by Dalton. Brashears therefore, who got to the Senate by a double-dyed fraud, should be thrown out. No decent excuse can be made by the Democrats for keeping him in. With Brashears out there will be no difficulty. The Republicans would then have eighteen votes. The one of the three remaining bogus Senators who might be on trial could not vote for himself, and this would reduce the alleged Democratic vote to eighteen also, or a tie, in which case the Lieutenant-Governor would have the casting vote, and decide each case as it came up. The Republicans should leave no scheme untried which will rid the Senate of this impostor Brashears.

THE thousands of people who have long been vexed in spirit over the want of agreement between the New York and Chicago statements of visible supply of grain need fret no longer. The incoming Secretary of the New York Produce Exchange sends word that in future the statement compiled by him each week will not include any allowance for grain in transit by rail. As this has for months past been the only item of disagreement between the two statements they may be expected to be practically identical in the future, unless in the possible case of misreporting figures sent by telegraph. The trade is to be congratulated on the disappearance of this long-standing source of mistake and cause for grumbling. Perhaps, too, the members of our Board of Trade will feel like felicitating themselves over the fact that the Chicago plan has been adopted by New York, the statisticians of that city conceding that the one long in use here is the best fitted to give an idea of the changes in the volume of grain at the command of the trade.

SOME of the Eastern papers criticise the term "money plutocracy" as redundant and inelegant. It is, however, quite expressive, and it is by no means clear that it will not stand the most minute verbal criticism. "Plutocracy," as defined by lexicographers, refers to the power of wealth in any form as exerted in any manner, but "money plutocracy" is more specific. It describes those who, not content with the ordinary and legitimate increase of wealth, devote their activity to manipulation of the currency and exercise plutocratic powers over the volume of money. The general subject of plutocracy may be left to Socialistic agitators, but the immediate concern of the people is with the particular "money plutocracy" which seeks by artificial contraction of the currency to transfer illegitimate profits from the debtor to the creditor.

OHIO is the richest State in the Union without a doubt. There is none other that can afford two Senates and where a man can buy a United States Senatorship.

IF Judge James of Peoria is made United States District-Attorney it will be under a misapprehension. Just now, when the President's heart is bleeding over the lamentable fate of the late Jesse James, such a thing is possible. It is due to the Peoria Judge, however, to state that he is in no way related to the famous Missouri man whose death is a stumbling-block in the way of Gov. Crittenden getting a foreign appointment.

MR. JESSE COLLINGS, whose little amendment killed Lord Salisbury, is himself sprung from, through his mother, the ranks of agricultural laborers. He is well known as the preacher of what has been called the three-acre-and-a-cow doctrine, though his training and business, like those of his bosom friend and political master (he is Mr. Chamberlain's fidus achates), are purely commercial. He has represented Ipswich since 1880, and, though more at home on the platform than the floor of the House of Commons, he has gained a certain reputation, and was the author of the Medical Qualification Relief bill, which he ultimately carried after an arduous battle. He was born in 1831, and served a long municipal apprenticeship. In the late election he was elected over Sir William Charley, Conservative, by a vote of 3,734 to 3,596. He is pronouncedly in favor of the abolition of the House of Lords, church disestablishment, local option, London reform, and the absolute repeal of the Contagious Diseases act, and leans kindly toward woman suffrage and permitting affirmation in the House of Commons.

AND so Senator Logan was mistaken, after all, when he insisted that Dorman B. Eaton was a mugwump. Mr. Eaton distinctly asserts, in his letter of resignation, that when the President appointed him Civil-Service Commissioner he (the President) well knew that he was a Republican. But why make such a secret of it, or confide the fact to the President alone?

IF the project of drying up the Zuyder Zee ever amounts to anything more than a project why not bring the engineers over from Holland and put them at work on Congressman Springer.

THE potency of the mind cure has been shown down in Mason County, under the most adverse circumstances. A citizen who had scoffed at the idea, and held that the mind cure could only heal in the cases of people who had no mind, met a professor a couple of weeks ago and with pretended seriousness desired the mind-cure people to work on his brother-in-law, who for years had been afflicted with a stiff leg. Treatment was commenced at once, and was continued, without the brother-in-law's knowledge, up to a few days ago, when the scoffer brought in his relative and showed the mind-cure people that his relative had a wooden leg. He was preparing to laugh at them heartily when his brother-in-law took him down a peg by assuring him that within the time mentioned the knot holes in his wooden leg had grown up, and were apparently as solid as any other portion, a dry rot that had set in had been arrested, and there were indications that the wood was preparing to bud out in the spring. The scoffer was confounded, and the mind-cure people proportionately delighted. They will try it on a political stump next summer.

THE Rebel Brigadiers may tear down our monuments over the country and defend their action in Congress, but there is one that it will be many a year before they will dare to lay their sacrilegious hands on. We allude to the $1,000,000 Grant Monument in New York.

THE first breach between Mr. Cleveland and Congressman Lawler has occurred. It is understood that Mr. Lawler bitterly resents not having been invited to the dinner given to the "diplomatic core." "I consider myself," says Mr. Lawler, "as good as any furriner. It is not that I care anything about the dinner. There are plenty of places where I can get just as good grub; but after the many favors the President has had at my hands, I look on the neglect as a snub."

THERE is nothing like having things clearly understood. A Western paper remarks: "John Smith and lady are registered at the Hotel de Broncho. We believe that we violate no confidence when we state that 'the lady' is his wife."

POOR old Ireland! Not only does it seem that she is to continue without liberty, but that she is not to be allowed amusement. It is believed now that Gen. Lord Wolseley will not be sent over there. Ireland could have forgiven England a great deal of oppression if she had only been given Wolseley to have some fun with.

DISPATCHES from San Antonio, Tex., announce the death of Dr. J. I. Lighthall, the famous quack doctor of Peoria, Ill., from smallpox. The dispatches are wrong, however, in asserting that Lighthall leaves a wife. The fact is that two wives left Lighthall.

THE position of Senator Sherman on the Ohio frauds is unmistakably defined by himself in the dispatch following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Any alleged report or interview that I am opposed to or criticised the action of the Republican Senators in respect to the Cincinnati election case is utterly unfounded. I regard the attempt to change the rules so as to allow Senators to vote in their own case as subversive of fundamental law and almost as criminal as the forgeries and frauds upon which their claim for seats rests. JOHN SHERMAN.

CURRENT NOTES.

American—"What do the letters H. R. H. mean when applied to the Prince of Wales?" Englishman—"Such bloomink hignorance! 'Is Royal 'Ignness, d'ye see?"—*New York Sun.*

"Shall I help Bobby to another piece of pie?" asked Mrs. Hendricks, who was entertaining Bobby and his mother at dinner. "Yes, ma," urged Bobby promptly; "it won't hurt me any. It's nothin' but baker's pie."—*New York Times.*

Miss Popular (to Prof. Pfeffer, who is showing her the paper he is to read before the Scientific Club)—And you have to read these long, long papers, and before an audience! How I pity you! Prof. Pfeffer—O, zat is not zo much ze pity as to haf to listen to ze ozzers!—*Harper's Monthly.*

"You know what a large man that Mr. De Tompkins is?" asked Ethelinda De Wiggs of Annabel Le Diggs. "Yes, he is very large," was the reply. "He is waiting on Sue Fitzpercy." "Is he?" "Yes, and she has such an appropriate name for him." "What does she call him?" "Her Jumbeau."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

French as she is spoke—The Browns spent their New-Year's Day at "dear Parry." Brown père—Garsong, bring us some lunch. Garçon—Oui, m'sieu—pour quartre? Brown—*Cat!* No, hang it all, I say——. Garçon—Peutêtre, m'sieu ——. Brown—Potater! Well, yes, potater, if you like, and beef; but, mind you, no *cat!*—*Funny Folks.*

Office boy (to country editor)—"A man was in while you were out who said he was the genuine John Wilkes Booth." Editor (hastily)—"He's a fraud. You didn't give him anything, did you?" Office boy—"No. He left a dollar for six months' subscription." Editor—"Well, well. And so John Wilkes Booth is still alive. It beats all."—*Chicago Rambler.*

Minister—"And you feel an awakening within you, my friend?" Penitent Printer—"I do, sir. I feel that I have been a great sinner—a very great sinner. I'm afraid there's no salvation for me." M.—"Come, come, my friend, do not be despondent. You know the lines, being a printer, about the vilest sinner returning. I think you are in a hopeful condition—a very hopeful condition." P. P.—"Ah! but I've been such a Sabbath-breaker." M.—"Working on a Sunday paper, I presume?" P. P.—"O, no. The men who work on Sunday papers don't break the Sabbath. Their work is done Saturday night. I work on a daily paper, and the Monday morning issue is all set up Sundays. But I'm determined to leave the business; I'll break the Sabbath no more by setting type." M.—"I rejoice to find you in such a frame of mind. You will be a bright and shining light in the church one of these days. And you have had to set type Sundays, my poor friend—reports of dog-fights, pugilistic mills, and so forth, I suppose?" P. P. (weeping bitterly)—"No, sir; principally reports of ministers' sermons, in solid nonpareil."—*Boston Courier.*

PERSONALS.

Bismarck's income is in the neighborhood of $100,000.

Miss Josephine Jenkins, who writes for the Boston press, is a niece of N. P. Willis.

The German Chancellor is suffering one of the penalties of greatness; a popular preparation for teething children is called "Bismarck's baby powder."

George Lester, the minstrel manager, who has recently employed John L. Sullivan, fined that gentleman $888 for getting drunk. He says: "He kept pretty sober until last week, when he was drunk four times. Just imagine Ajax drunk and trying to defy the lightning. I wouldn't have said this about him if he hadn't begun talking about me."

Old Lady Rolle, who recently died in England, was once asked by the local parson for assistance towards obtaining a supply of gas for the village church, so that the parishioners might have evening service. "Evening service!" said the aristocratic old termagant. "Fiddlesticks! It's only an excuse for being out in the dark. If you can't give them enough religion in the daylight I'll get some one else who can."

The *Weiner Med. Zeitung* describes Koch, the discoverer of the cholera and the tubercle bacillus, as being a medium-sized, slender man, with an earnest, inquiring countenance. His hair, which is whitening, makes him appear older than his actual age, which is 41. Born in Klausthal, he studied medicine in Göttingen, and practiced in Posen. He studied microscopy under Cohn in Breslau, and earned his first professorship through his investigations into wound infection and splenic fever.

Miss Guiney, the new poet of Boston, is described as tall and as lithe as a willow wand, with a face that has that delicacy of contour and refinement of feature betokening a sensitive nature, the poetic nature in a high degree. Her mouth and nose are lovely, but she mars the expression of her eyes by wearing eye-glasses, the customary insignia of Boston's intellectual women. Miss Guiney is, however, near-sighted, and would rather see what she is doing than to look pretty. She is fond of outdoor sports, handles an oar like an old tar, and is a tremendous pedestrian.

A letter in the Pittsburg *Dispatch* says: "Col. Ingersoll is the kindest-hearted man I ever saw. Riding all day with him between Omaha and Chicago I saw a little incident that will illustrate this. On the train was a pale, sickly-looking woman, with a fretful baby. The woman was in shabby mourning and was almost worn out with the crying and worrying of her little one. The passengers were very much annoyed and kept looking around and frowning at the woman, who was evidently doing her best to quiet the child. Finally Mr. Ingersoll, who had been reading, noticed it. Getting up, he stepped across to the woman and took the babe, telling her to take a little rest and he would take care of the child. The little one stopped crying at once, playing with his watch and chain awhile and finally nestled its little head down on his arm and went to sleep. The tired mother also dropped to sleep, and the Colonel cared for the baby for upwards of a hundred miles before the mother awakened and relieved him."

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

Prince Bismarck is probably the first Protestant who ever received the Papal Order of Christ. The diamonds in which the order is set are of the value of 15,000 marks.

The Prussian Government contemplates the foundation of an Oriental Academy, which would be attached to the Berlin University, for the instruction of young diplomatists.

A strange occurrence is reported from Teignmouth, Devonshire. An old man, who had been ill for some days, was thought to be dead, and the relatives sent for a nurse to lay out the supposed corpse. Preparations for this were being made when some one suggested that the man was not dead, and on brandy being applied to his lips he showed unmistakable signs of vitality, much to the astonishment of those in the room, who were still more surprised when a few minutes later he sat up and asked "what it was all about."

William Brown, a tramp admitted to the vagrant ward of the Oswestry Workhouse, who lost an eye while breaking stones, has threatened an action for damages. He contends that the labor he was performing was "compulsory," and therefore he is entitled to compensation for the loss of his eye. His application has been received by the Oswestry incorporation, and Brown has consented to remain in the workhouse until the next board meeting, the clerk in the meantime to see into the law on the case and to advise the board what to do in this singular affair.

Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 11: Today the Rev. George Greenwood, Warden of the Guild of St. Luke, accompanied by his wife and Mr. Sidley of Lancing College, left London for Cairo to open a Gordon memorial college for boys on the anniversary of his death. At first the school will be opened in hired temporary quarters. About £2,000 is needed, of which a third has been subscribed, but it is expected that the school, which will give a high-class education, will be used by Egyptians, English, Greeks, and Mohammedans alike. The clergy and laity of the ancient Coptic Church, founded by St. Mark, are welcoming the mission, and there will be no attempt to force religious teaching on the Mohammedans. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Gloucester and Bristol, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Truro, and Gibraltar, and many clergy and laity of note support the mission. The Association for the Furtherance of Christianity in Egypt, Dean's-yard, Westminster, will be glad to give information on the subject of the mission, as to which two or three papers of interest have been published.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Salisbury Ministry to Resign Today—Gladstone's Forces Not Well Organized.

The Queen's Dilema—Parnell's Power—A Review of Monday Night's Struggle.

War News from the East—Murderous Strikers—A Brutal Provost Marshal.

THEY'LL SURRENDER TODAY.

THE SALISBURY CABINET OFFICERS READY TO STEP DOWN AND OUT—THE QUEEN'S POSITION.

LONDON, Jan. 28—4 a. m.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The moribund Ministry may well ask: "But why did the *Morning Post*, our pet organ, kick us down-stairs?" No Liberal organ could say more bitter things against the Tory Ministry than does this morning's *Post*. It has one sensible sentence. "Considering the substantial assistance Mr. Gladstone received from Mr. Parnell," it says, "it would seem to be only an act of justice to offer that gentleman a seat in the new Cabinet."

The *Telegraph* on this point says: "Prominent Liberals, among whom are several ex-Ministers, urge that the present situation justifies if it does not require that Mr. Gladstone should invite the coöperation of Mr. Parnell or Mr. Healy." It has information that Sir William Vernon Harcourt will be Lord Chancellor, with subordinate posts in the Government given to Messrs. Collings and Broadhead.

I found yesterday the greatest reticence upon the part of the Irish members with regard to the defeat they had inflicted on the Government, but the Ulster Tory members were profuse in their jeremiads, prophesying famine, bloodshed, and social disaster.

A *News* editorial felicitates England that, while all continental opinions so far as received regret the change in the Government, America should welcome Mr. Gladstone and pacification.

The *Times* has a leader on the text "that the one factor in the existing situation is the determination of Mr. Parnell to make the iron enter the souls of the English politicians."

Midnight gossip at the Carlton Club found many believers in the story that the Queen would refuse to accept the resignations of the Ministers. It seems she has this technical right, but it is unprecedented in exercise in modern times. She is understood to be greatly vexed at the turn of affairs so soon after having opened Parliament in person. If she dared she would, if she accepts the resignations, ignore Mr. Gladstone.

The *Standard* this morning says that Lord Salisbury and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will announce in Parliament today the resignation of the Government.

GLADSTONE IS HURRIED.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The politicians are taking the crisis quietly. In the event of even semi-cohesion among the Liberals Salisbury's defeat was a foregone conclusion, and speculation in this direction was evidently well founded. Mr. Gladstone's remarkable speech, Parnell's moderation, and Chamberlain's common-sense constituted forces which the Tories could not combat. The moment the Government boldly declared itself in favor of coercion the mode of attack was the only question remaining to be solved. Few suspected, however, that the fiat of expulsion would come so suddenly. It is doubtful if Mr. Gladstone himself was anxious for the fall of his rival at so early a day. His own ranks are not yet in the state of discipline necessary to confident assumption of power. The real excitement will begin when the first steps are taken toward forming a new Ministry. Mr. Gladstone is willing to assume office, but he is also resolved that he will not do so unless he is able to surround himself with colleagues who are thoroughly in harmony with his program. This program will include provisions for the local self-government of Ireland and a complete agrarian reform, not only for Ireland, but for England and Scotland as well. If, on the unfolding of his plans, he can obtain pledges of support from the Parnellites and the great bulk of the Liberals Mr. Gladstone will once more accept the leadership with the desire of his heart—the pacification of Ireland—almost within his grasp.

It is possible that the Queen will not accept the resignation of the Tory Ministers but very improbable. Lord Salisbury is exceedingly anxious that the country should know now of his Irish plans, and when the House of Peers meets tomorrow he is likely to make as much political capital as he can out of a full exposition of what he would have done had he been afforded an opportunity. The general impression is that the Tory leader's grand measures of reform are all in embryo, and that not one of the bills which have been promised by the present Government has yet been drafted. In Tory circles it is confidently predicted that Mr. Gladstone will fail in his attempts to form a Cabinet, or that if he succeeds in this it will be on the basis of conflicting compromises beyond his power to adjust. Any patchwork Ministry, the Conservatives say, is doomed to speedy collapse. Lord Hartington treats the situation with a sphinx-like silence, and rumors are current tonight that he has made up his mind to retire into temporary privacy. His position in last night's debate on the Collings amendment was full of embarrassment and mortification, and his participation in a Liberal Administration under existing circumstances is apparently out of the question. The Parnellites boastingly assert that they will not spare a Liberal Ministry unless they grant home rule pure and simple, or at least a fair installment of that article. The ease with which they turned the scale against the Government last night has inspired so much confidence that dictation and not supplication is the order of the day. The moderates among the Conservatives reproach the Government for resigning on what practically amounted to a side issue, thus admitting that the Parnellites are the arbiters of the situation; but Lord Salisbury is confident that if Mr. Gladstone makes an attempt to grant home rule he will smash his party.

THE CABINET.

The meeting of the Cabinet today lasted an hour. The situation was fully discussed and it was fully resolved that the Ministers should at once resign. The Marquis of Salisbury sent a special messenger to Osborne to inform the Queen of the decision of the Cabinet.

The defeat of the Government last night has left all the political parties in the House of Commons in a state of chaos, and may result in a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country. Mr. Gladstone held a conference this afternoon with Lord Granville in relation to the resumption of office by the Liberals. The crisis excites but little interest among the general public. Everything is quiet and the commercial and financial markets are but slightly weaker.

Mrs. Gladstone today took a letter from Mr. Gladstone to Lord Hartington.

THE "GAZETTE'S" ADVICE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading editorial, points out as a sombre coincidence the fact that the Salisbury Cabinet fell on the anniversary of the death of Gen. Gordon, who was killed at Khartoum Jan. 26, 1885. Continuing, the *Gazette* says:

Mr. Parnell confronts the country as the modern Warwick, being a kingmaker in reality. The retiring Ministry, however, deserves ungrudging praise, as no recent Government with so brief a career has such a creditable record. The Marquis of Salisbury's foreign policy has not been marked by a single blunder. Lord Randolph Churchill was made a steady and sober politician by the responsibility of holding office. The Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, under difficult conditions, did better than any other Viceroy of Ireland. It is evident that the Liberals do not monopolize the requirements for statesmanship.

Speculating on the probabilities of a new Ministry, the *Gazette* says that a strong one could be formed by Mr. Gladstone if he would take into it such men as Joseph Chamberlain, John Morley, William Sproston Caine, Reginald R. P. Bratt, Sir George Russell, Lord Rosebery, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Parnell. Rosebery, the *Gazette* thinks, should be made Colonial Secretary and Hartington Foreign Secretary in place of Lord Derby and Lord Granville, who filled these officers respectively in the last Gladstone Cabinet, and who, together with the Earl of Kimberly, formerly Liberal Secretary for India, should, the *Gazette* maintains, be excluded from any future Government the Liberals may be called upon to form. Mr. Parnell, the paper continues, will in any event be virtually the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and he might as well be taken into the Cabinet first as last. In conclusion the *Gazette* says that if Mr. Gladstone will form his Cabinet of the material suggested he will secure for himself the prospect of a strong and stable Government.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting on the fact that the official record shows that Lord Hartington and Mr. Jackson, both Liberals, voted with the Government in the division last night on Mr. Collings' land-allotment amendment, declares that their desertion of the Liberals in the division completely disbars the Queen from intrusting either of them with the work of forming a new Ministry. The *Gazette* further says that Lord Hartington may possibly retire to private life. The Conservatives rely upon dissensions in the Liberal ranks to prevent Mr. Gladstone from forming a durable Cabinet.

IRISH JUBILATION.

The *Freeman's Journal* is jubilant over the defeat of the Government, and says: "The action of the leaders of the National League in defeating the Government emphasizes the fact that there is a new force in politics which Parliament has to consider."

The *Irish Times* says: "The Parnellites rely for help on Mr. Gladstone alone. They believe that he will make them an offer looking to the settlement of the Irish question."

A TORY IDEA.

The *Globe* (Conservative) says it is rumored that Mr. Parnell has resolved to use the home-rule vote to overthrow Mr. Gladstone at the first opportunity that presents itself should the Liberals assume power. Mr. Parnell will do this for the purpose of exhibiting to the Irish abroad his power in order to stimulate donations to the Parnellite treasury, which was nearly drained by the recent elections. The *Globe* is also authority for the statement that Mr. Gladstone's new Cabinet will be mainly Radical, and that it will introduce a measure of English and Irish land policy designed to settle the Irish question without conceding home-rule in any form. In this way Mr. Gladstone hopes to retain the support of both the Radicals and Parnellites.

The *Standard* says that Mr. Chamberlain will be Irish Secretary in the Gladstone Cabinet. It says also: "All the Continent, except Russia, regrets the resignation of the Tory Government."

Mr. Herbert, Conservative, has been elected member of Parliament for Croydon.

A RESUME.

The general subject of gossip in the House Monday night was that the Government had resolved to suppress the National League and to propose other coercive measures. The tactics of the Home Rulers at once became clear. They must defeat the Government before Thursday. Everything played into their hands. Mr. Collings' amendment, containing abstract propositions intended to tickle the ears of the agricultural laborers, was drawn up to catch the Liberal votes, unite the party, and defeat the Government. The issue was never for a moment in doubt, although some Conservatives flattered themselves that the secession from Mr. Gladstone would be large. The debate was a mere mockery, although very good speeches were made. Mr. Gladstone himself was dull and prosy, but between his words one could read the declaration of his purpose to become Prime Minister before a week had expired. The speeches from the Government side were very poor and half-hearted. Mr. Balfour, Lord Salisbury's nephew, was miserably weak. Mr. Chaplin was rather better, but all spoke under the depressing knowledge that the sentence of death was pronounced. On the other side there were some very able addresses, especially that of Mr. Goschen, which was received with much enjoyment by the House. His manner, matter, style, and elocution were all most animated and vigorous. His quickness in answering interruptions was never displayed to so much advantage. Mr. Chamberlain was adroit and alert in doubling up Mr. Balfour and in dangling his "three acres and a cow" before the agricultural laborer. Mr. Joseph Arch made a plain and honest speech. He was quite as much cheered by the Tories as by the Liberals, and received a most respectful and attentive hearing from both sides. Lord Hartington was manly and straightforward, and expressed pain at voting against Mr. Gladstone's views. He was sympathetically cheered by Mr. Gladstone. The Irish sat a compact phalanx throughout the night. Several times their impatience to deal the death-blow broke out into loud shouts and interruptions, but Mr. Parnell passed the word along the line for silence and his orders were instantly obeyed. The younger spirits were very excited, but were controlled by Mr. Parnell's invariable calmness. He sat looking perfectly unconcerned, bland, and innocent. No one would suppose he had the least interest in the proceedings. Mr. Sexton was almost always by his side, and both remained unmoved amid the general din. The rank and file shouted over the slain Government till they were hoarse, but the Tories were not annoyed, for defeat was quite acceptable.

What next? Mr. Gladstone will form a Government more radical than the last, with Mr. Chamberlain as the controlling spirit. I don't believe Lord Hartington will refuse to join. Substantially the same team will go on as before, but if there are a few Whig seceders the Radicals will be still more glad. Sir Charles Dilke, of course, comes in if his divorce suit does not prevent him. His seat at Chelsea is extremely unsafe. Sir Henry James voted against Mr. Gladstone Tuesday morning, but the new Government cannot do without him. Mr. Chamberlain will continue to push his pretégé, Mr. John Morley, to the front, and will try to elbow out old stagers to put in his friends. Mr. Gladstone vociferously applauded his speech last night. All arrangements cannot be completed for ten days and the House will adjourn Thursday. Then what happens? Mr. Gladstone before long will be compelled to deal with Ireland. Before many months are over another Liberal Coercion bill will see the light, but the Government will go. Mr. Parnell can keep this seesaw indefinitly. How is the country to be governed? No one knows. All is chaos. Everybody admits Lord Salisbury's Ministry has done well in foreign affairs and the best it could at home. It was a well-meaning, honest, high-minded Administration, but all this is of no use. No strong or stable government is possible in England today under the present conditions. Mr. Gladstone is exultant now, but his day will be brief. The final upshot must be the separation of the two countries or civil war to prevent it. There is scarcely any possibility of averting this issue. All other questions, of course, are in abeyance.

THE FEELING IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Friends of the Irish cause were rejoicing this morning because of the victory obtained in the British Parliament last night by the Liberals and Parnellites, and many were inclined to believe that the Government would resign tomorrow and that Mr. Gladstone would be able to form a home-rule Cabinet, which would settle all present Irish difficulties. Mr. Eugene Kelly said: "Whether or not Mr. Gladstone will be able to form an out-and-out home-rule Cabinet is a mere matter of guess-work, and on that question I have no opinion to express. I do believe that the present Irish party has sufficient weight—moral weight, I mean—to exert a very perceptible influence upon both the Liberal and Conservative parties. Mr. Gladstone will undoubtedly follow out the liberal policy toward the Irish people."

Another man said: "The question is, will Mr. Gladstone be able to form a home-rule Cabinet? For my part I believe he will. The course pursued by the Irish party in Parliament shows that they are willing to accept any peaceful solution of the trouble, but the people of Ireland cannot much longer endure oppression. Some radical reform measures will have to be adopted speedily."

One who is on a secret mission to this country, who is in constant communication with the leaders of the Irish parliamentary party, said that it was not probable that the Queen would show such petty spite toward Gladstone as to summon Lord Hartington or Lord Granville to form a Ministry. Neither would last long in any case, and Victoria is likely to bow to the inevitable and appeal to Gladstone.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—In the historical chamber now occupied by the Philadelphia City Council, and where the deliberations of the first American Congress were held, a notable meeting in furtherance of the cause of Irish legislative independence took place today. It was not a meeting of Irishmen and Irish-Americans alone. Men of half a dozen different nationalities participated and seconded the moral support of their presence by substantial aid from their purses. There was a very liberal list of subscriptions, $5,500 being realized. More than 100 of the most prominent office-holders and citizens of Philadelphia signified their sympathy for Ireland by replying in person to the call of the Municipal Council of the Irish National League of America. Mayor Smith was called to the chair, and in the course of a strongly anti-English speech he said: "I feel it incumbent on me not only to express my gratification at seeing such an assembly gathered here in such a cause, but to assure you on behalf of the people of the City of Brotherly Love that the cause of Ireland will be sustained, substantially as well as morally. The city in which was written the Declaration of American Independence is an appropriate place from which to put forth assistance to those struggling for a rightful cause in a distant land."

Speeches were made by Charles Emery Smith, editor of the *Press*, and many leading citizens, at the end of which checks and money amounting to $5,500 were handed to the Secretary. Other subscriptions were promised.

THE TROUBLED EAST.

THE GREEKS EXCITED—TURKEY, BULGARIA, AND SERVIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—News from Greece and Crete continues to cause intense excitement. From a high official source I hear that the rumor of a Cretan insurrection is unfounded, but it may become true at any moment, and the Porte is straining every nerve to meet eventualities. An insurrection in Crete would supply a safety-valve for Greek enthusiasm, so rudely checked by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. The immediate dispatch of the Turkish ultimatum to Athens will be followed by the dispatch of a fleet of Turkish ironclads to Salonica unless a satisfactory answer is received by Sunday. A note to this effect was sent to the Powers last night. Meanwhile the ironclads are being provisioned for three months, and will receive powder tomorrow. They will be held ready to start at an instant's notice.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—The inhabitants of the Island of Crete, three-fourths of whom are Greeks, are excited over the prospect of the arrival of a Greek squadron. There are only two Turkish ironclads in Cretan waters, and they are stationed in Suda Bay. They would be unable to resist the progress of a Greek fleet. The Turkish garrison on the island numbers 10,000 men.

M. Tzanowthe, Bulgarian Foreign Minister, is negotiating with the Porte for a complete union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia with one Legislature and administration for both. The Porte is friendly to the scheme, and an early settlement of the question is expected. The Turkish and Bulgarian troops on the frontier are on the best of terms and fraternize.

Thirty thousand Martini rifles from America have been forwarded to the front. The fleet is taking on board three months' provisions and a large supply of ammunition.

VIENNA, Jan. 27.—The Greek Government recently bought the steamer Hammonia for conversion into a man-of-war. Germany objected to the purchase, which was consequently annulled.

An order from the Greek Government for 1,200 horses has been received in Trieste.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—The *Novosti* says that England's action in regard to Greece is merely a pretext for sending a fleet to Turkish waters.

SOPHIA, Jan. 27.—M. Rhongabe, the Greek Consul here, has returned to Greece. His return is attributed to the critical situation in that country.

The Ottoman and Bulgarian delegations have started for Bucharest to attend the peace negotiations. Bulgaria insists upon a war indemnity. The Servians are vigorously fortifying between Nissa and Pirot. The inhabitants living on the frontier have been ordered to withdraw into the interior, as it is expected that war will be renewed in spite of the armistice. Servian troops are massing on the frontier and erecting earthworks.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The British Mediterranean fleet has been ordered to rendezvous at Suda Bay, Crete.

Greece has informed Turkey that the Greek squadron has gone on a cruise and will not visit Crete.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—M. de Freycinet today informed M. Criesis, the Greek Chargé d'Affaires, that France, although she sympathized with Greece, was unable to separate herself from the action of the Powers towards that country.

ATHENS, Jan. 27.—The Porte threatens the immediate invasion of Thessaly. It is rumored that the British fleet has arrived at Crete. The fall of the Salisbury Government in England has raised the hopes of the Greek people.

A RIOT IN FRANCE.

STRIKING MINERS KILL ONE OF THEIR BOSSES—THE TROOPS CALLED OUT.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—A strike attended with serious disorders has broken out in the mining district of Decazeville, Department of Aveyron, in the south of France, and is creating great excitement among the working classes throughout the country. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning knots of miners stood sullenly about the streets and refused to descend into the mines. They demanded the dismissal of M. Watrin, a sub-director, who, they said, had prevented their getting an increase of wages. Upward of 2,000 miners, headed by a deputation, then marched to the house of M. Watrin. The deputation entered and found Watrin in bed. They awakened him and demanded him to resign at once. Watrin said: "No; never in the presence of threats!" The deputation then withdrew, but before Watrin had time to dress the mob broke into the house, rushed into his bedroom, seized him, dragged him in his dressing-gown and stocking-feet into the street, shouting: "A mort Watrin! Kill him! Kill him! Kill all capitalists!" In the struggle Watrin managed to escape into a friend's house, which was instantly bombarded with stones, and all the windows were smashed. As the mob was about to set fire to the house Watrin jumped onto a window-sill and tried to make a speech to pacify the rioters. Before he could open his mouth he was hit on the head with a sharp stone and fell into the street, breaking his leg. The mob trampled upon him, kicked him, and jumped with their thick mining boots on his stomach until death freed him from agony. Fortunately the prompt arrival of 800 infantry of the line from Rodez prevented further mischief. Just as the troops brought their rifles to their shoulders and were about to fire the mob shouted: "We have got all we want; we have killed that canaille of a sub-director. We are now ready to disperse and go about our work." The mob then quietly melted away. This evening small groups are sitting about the cabaros drinking wine and singing the "Marseillaise." No renewal of the outbreak is threatened, but the event has caused the greatest excitement.

A BRUTAL PROVOST MARSHAL.

HE PROLONGS THE AGONIES OF CONDEMNED PRISONERS IN ORDER TO TAKE THEIR PHOTOGRAPHS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The Provost Marshal at Mandalay has had lately to superintend the execution of numbers of Burmese Dacoits. Not content with having them shot down in an ordinary business fashion the Provost Marshal, who has a morbid taste for amateur photography, has on several occasions added unspeakable torture to his victims' death-pangs by delaying the interval between orders to "present" and "fire" long enough to allow him to take two or three negatives with the camera he carries about with him. He pleads scientific interest as an excuse for his barbarity, but so far he has nothing even scientific to show in self-defense, for, being a poor hand at photography, his attempts to fix the horror and anguish of violent death on his negatives have been abortive. The Provost Marshal's methods were so leisurely that the absence of results is surprising. Having had the prisoners drawn up in line against the wall, he would station the firing platoon before them and get the camera into position and calmly prepare his plates. The officer commanding the soldiers was instructed not to give the fatal signal till the plate was exposed. Thus the most interesting negatives were obtained at the very moment of the prisoner's death agony. On one occasion he varied his scientific sports by extorting evidence against the Burmese Minister from a native named Woognet by threatening him with execution. Five Dacoits had been shot in Woognet's presence. He himself was then placed against the wall. The platoon was ordered to level their guns at him, and he was thus cowed into making the desired statements, after the fashion which prevailed in the Tower of London in the sixteenth century. The British Commissioner declined to act on such evidence. The Provost Marshal's brutality so exasperated the English and native spectators that it was only the presence of troops which prevented the attempt to lynch him in deference to the indignant protests. A rigid inquiry has been ordered, and this modern inquisitor will take no more negatives. The new Government will undoubtedly rigidly inquire into the facts. It is no wonder the *Times* correspondent was ordered away from camp.

THREE LOST AERONAUTS.

THE BALLOON LE FUGITIF BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED IN A GALE.

BREST, Jan. 27.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—It is now believed as certain that the balloon Le Fugitif has been destroyed in a recent gale, and that the three aeronauts—Aime Girod, a musical composer, Jules Renaud, the baritone once attached to a theatre in New York, and Dubois Carroul—have perished. Le Fugitif was last seen Saturday circling over Brest in a gale of wind. The aeronauts made frantic efforts to land and they threw overboard all the objects in the car—carpet-bags, overcoats, rugs, shoes, watches, and instruments. Just as the balloon descended nearly fifty yards from the ground a sudden gust whisked it seawards and out of sight. A Russian steamer now arrived reported that Sunday six miles off Brest it passed a wrecked balloon and car answering exactly to the description of Le Fugitif. Scarcely any hope remains that the aeronauts have not perished.

FAIR WEATHER

IS PROMISED CHICAGO AND VICINITY FOR TODAY, WITH RISING TEMPERATURE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28—1 a. m.—Indications: For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., fair weather, slowly rising temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, generally fair, warmer weather, winds becoming variable and finally shifting to southerly, falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, generally fair, warmer weather, variable winds, generally shifting to southerly, falling barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, southerly winds in the southern portion, westerly winds in the northern portion; slightly warmer, followed in the northern portion by slight fall in temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—10 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer...	Thermometer...	Direction of wind...	State of weather.	Rainfall during last 8 hrs..
El Paso	30.09	50	E. ...	Clear....	....
Alpena, Mich	30.16	19	N. E.	Clear....	....
New York	29.97	34	N. E.	Lt. rain.	.04
Bismarck, Dak	29 91	12	S....	Clear....	....
Buffalo, N. Y	30.02	32	N. E.	Cloudy..	.01
Cairo, Ill	29.93	31	N. W.	Cloudy..	....
Boston, Mass	30.10	29	N. E.	Cloudy..	.08
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.16	35	N. W.	Clear....	....
Chicago	30.02	33	N. E.	Cloudy..	....
Cincinnati, O	29.84	38	N.....	Cloudy..	.02
Cleveland, O	29.93	33	N.....	Foggy...	....
Deadwood, Dak	30.19	40	S.....	Cloudy..	....
Little Rock, Ark	29.98	34	N. W.	Cloudy..	....
Denver, Colo	30.18	43	W....	Clear....	....
Des Moines, Ia	30.11	18	....	Cloudy..	....
Detroit, Mich	30.02	32	N. E.	Cloudy..	.01
Dodge City, Kas	30.01	30	S. E..	Clear....	....
Duluth, Minn	30.16	14	N. E.	Cloudy..	.01
Escanaba, Mich	30.22	11	N. E.	Clear....	*—
Fort Assinaboine	30.27	3	N. W.	Cloudy..	....
Fort Buford, Mont	29.98	21	N. W.	Lt. snow	*—
Fort Garry, B. A	29.82	13	S......	Lt. snow	.10
Galveston, Tex	30.06	50	N.....	Clear....	....
Grand Haven, Mich	30.05	23	N. E.	Clear....	....
Halifax, N. S	......	..	....	....	....
Philadelphia, Pa	29.93	34	N. E.	Lt. rain.	.17
Indianapolis, Ind	29.88	34	N.....	Lt. rain.	.06
La Crosse, Wis	30.11	25	S. E..	Clear....	....
Louisville, Ky	29.80	43	N.....	Lt rain.	.02
Salt Lake	30.32	39	N. W.	Clear....	.10
Marquette, Mich	30.19	16	W	Lt. snow	.01
Memphis, Tenn	29.91	33	N. W.	Cloudy..	*—
Milwaukee, Wis	30.12	27	N. E.	Cloudy..	....
Montreal, Que	......	..	....	....	....
Moorhead, Minn	29.93	13	S......	Clear....	....
Nashville, Tenn	29.79	37	W	Lt. rain.	.25
Calgary	......	..	....	....	....
Omaha, Neb	30.10	16	S......	Cloudy..	*—
Oswego, N. Y	30.05	30	N. E	Lt. rain.	*—
Pittsburg, Pa	29.86	40	N. E.	Cloudy..	*—
New Orleans	29.95	42	N. W.	Cloudy..	.01
Quebec, Can	......	..	....	....	.24
Rochester, N. Y	30.03	34	N. E.	Lt. rain.	....
Washington	29.91	35	N.....	Lt. rain.	....
Shreveport, La	30.04	39	N. W	Clear....	....
Springfield, Ill	29.99	30	N.....	Thr'n'g.	.02
St. Louis, Mo	30.00	30	N.....	Cloudy..	....
St. Paul, Minn	30.10	14	E.....	Cloudy..	....
Toledo, O	30.01	30	N. E.	Lt. rain	.04
Toronto, Can	......	..	....	....	....
Yankton	30.04	10	S. E..	Clear....	....
Helena, Mont	30.20	36	W	Cloudy..	....
Stockton	30.10	50	S. E..	Clear....	....
Las Animas	30.06	34	N. W.	Cloudy..	....
Mackinaw	30.19	3	N.....	Clear....	....
Elliot	30.06	35	S.....	Clear....	....

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Dir.	Vel	Rain	Weather
2 a. m....	29.993	32.0	100.0	N.....	8	......	Lt. snw.
6 a. m....	29.999	32.2	97.6	N.....	8	.32	Lt. snw.
10 a. m....	30.026	33.2	80.7	N.....	12	......	Cloudy.
2 p. m....	29.986	32.7	86.2	N.....	13	......	Cloudy.
6 p. m....	30.024	33.3	80.1	N.....	15	......	Cloudy.
10 p. m....	30.006	32.4	84.2	N. E...	18	......	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 35.5.
Minimum thermometer, 31.0.
Mean daily barometer, 29.997.
Mean daily thermometer, 32.4.
Mean daily humidity, 89.3.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Arrived, the Rhaetia, from Hamburg.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Passed the Lizard, the Pennland, from New York for Antwerp.

KILLED BY AN OFFICER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 27.—A Northfield, Dak., special says: Elisha Grover, living near Dundas, was shot and killed this afternoon by Chief of Police Dilley, who went to attach some property. Grover fired first, the ball striking Dilley in the right side, inflicting a severe wound, and Dilley then fired, killing Grover instantly.

A BLOODY AFFAIR.

Mexicans Fire on United States Troops—Capt. Crawford Killed—Five Greasers Also.

The Explanations Offered by the Attacking Party—Chief Geronimo to Come In.

Chief Nana and Several Other Indians Now Held by Our Soldiers as Hostages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 27.—A telegram was received at the Presidio today from Fort Bowie, Ari., signed by Gen. Crook, giving the contents of a dispatch received by the latter from Lieut. Maus, dated Nocori, Sonora, Mex., Jan. 2. It states that the troops under Capt. Crawford, Jan. 11, surrounded and attacked an Indian camp fifty miles southeast of Nocori. A two hours' running fight took place. A number of Indians were wounded but all escaped. The hostiles sent word that they wished to hold a conference. While the troops were in camp awaiting the time fixed for the conference they were attacked by 154 Mexican soldiers. Efforts were made to let them know that the troops were Americans and friends, and Capt. Crawford and Lieut. P. Maus advanced to talk with them, when a volley was fired. Capt. Crawford was shot in the head, and Mr. Horn, the interpreter, was slightly wounded in the left arm. The Mexican fire was partly returned by the scouts of Capt. Crawford's command, but it was only sufficient to keep them at a distance. The firing lasted half an hour, when Lieut. Maus succeeded in having a talk with the officer in command of the Mexicans, their Captain having been killed. He was told that the Americans were taken for hostiles, owing to the darkness. The Mexicans signed a paper to that effect.

The loss to the Americans by the unfortunate affair was Capt. Crawford, mortally wounded; Mr. Horn, chief of scouts, and two Indians slightly wounded, and another severely wounded. The Mexican loss was four killed and five wounded. In the telegram sent by Lieut. Maus of this affair he said he believed the Mexicans expected to drive the Americans off with their overwhelming force and secure their camp and effects. Capt. Crawford died Jan. 18, during the march to Nocori, where he was buried. He was unconscious until his death. Lieut. Maus then assumed command.

While the troops were en route to Nocori, two squaws entered the camp, through whom arrangements were made by Lieut. Maus for a conference with two bucks of the hostile band. This ended by Chief Nana and one buck, the wife and child of both Geronimo and Natchez, the sister of Geronimo, one boy, and a woman being given as hostages to Lieut. Maus for the observance of peace until Geronimo meets Gen. Crook, with whom he expressed a wish to have a talk. The meeting between Crook and Geronimo will take place in about a month, and will undoubtedly end in the Indians' surrender. The band consists of Chiefs Geronimo, Natchez, Chihuahua, and Nana, twenty bucks, and some women and children. Lieut. Maus is now heading for Lang's ranch.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR ATCHISON.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—David R. Atchison died at his home in Clinton County yesterday at noon. He had been sick about six weeks, his ailment being old age and general debility.

[Ex-Senator Atchison was born in August, 1807, at Frogtown, Fafayette County, Ky. He was a graduate of Transylvania University. He was a very ripe scholar, of fine literary tastes, and familiar with the English classics. He emigrated to Missouri in the spring of 1830, and located at Liberty. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1834, and in 1841 was made Judge of the circuit covering the entire Platte Purchase. He was most popular with the masses, and was considered a fair lawyer and a just Judge.

In 1841 Dr. Linn, then United States Senator, having died after a brief term of service, Gov. Reynolds appointed Gen. Atchison to the vacancy. He served not only acceptably in the Senate for twelve years, but served in that august body as its President, and acted as Vice-President of the United States after the death of Vice-President King.

He enjoyed the remarkable distinction of having been President of the United States for one day. In 1849 the 4th of March came Sunday. Taylor and Fillmore had been elected to succeed Polk and Dallas: but the inauguration, of course, could not take place until Monday, the 5th, and the time of the outgoing President and Vice-President having expired Sunday at noon, Mr. Atchison, as President of the Senate, held the reins of Government until the inauguration had taken place.

In 1854 he became prominent in the matter of the Kansas and Nebraska bill by advocating the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He served in the Senate until his celebrated quarrel with Benton drove them both from that body at the breaking out of the War.

Gen. Atchison went into the Confederate army, going South with Price, and remained until he became dissatisfied, not with the cause, but with the management of the army. He was essentially a State-Rights Democrat of the Calhoun school. Gen. Atchison was never married, and since the War had been living on his farm in Clinton County, where he had built a magnificent house and surrounded himself with one of the finest libraries in the United States, which was, however, destroyed by fire several years ago.]

Gen. Atchison's remains will be buried at Plattsburg Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. The funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian church, and will be conducted by the Rev. J. A. D. Hughes. The interment will take place in the cemetery south of that town.

THE LATE CONGRESSMAN RANKIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The remains of the late Congressman Joseph Rankin arrived in this city at 2:30 p. m., accompanied by the Congressional delegation and a special committee appointed from among Milwaukee's representative citizens to serve as an escort to the dead to Manitowoc. At the Lake Shore Depot the funeral party was met by a large delegation of Milwaukee and Manitowoc citizens, among the latter being Judge N. S. Gilson, E. K. Rand, R. D. Smart, C. E. Estabrook, L. J. Conway, Ed Conway, Judge M. Kirwan, W. A. Walker, J. D. Markham, John Franz, George Cooper, M. H. Murphy, T. Windiate, Charles Luling, Joseph Vilas, R. K. Paine, and about forty others. The train remained at the Lake Shore Depot forty-five minutes, when the run to Manitowoc was continued. Gov. Rusk and the State officials arrived in the city this evening, to go to Manitowoc tomorrow morning.

The attendance upon Mr. Rankin's funeral from this city tomorrow will be quite large. A special train bearing the Congressional, municipal, Loyal Legion, and other committees will leave the Lake Shore Depot at 7:30, and at 7:35 a special for the accommodation of all persons will depart from the same depot, a special rate of one-half fare having been offered by the Lake Shore & Western Railway. The delegates chosen by Wisconsin Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, to attend the funeral are as named below:

Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Gen. H. C. Hobart, Maj. C. H. Ross, Capt. A. Ross Houston, Capt. W. S. Stanley, Col. J. M. Bell, Col. J. W. Barlow, Maj. W. A. Collins, Capt. J. T. Fish, Capt. E. Ferguson, Col. C. A. Hamilton, Col. J. L. Hathaway, Capt. Thomas Gwynne, Capt. John L. Mitchell, Capt. George W. Peck, Maj. James Sawyer, Capt. C. D. Rogers, and Capt. J. A. Watrous.

Arrangements have been made for a large delegation from the Federal Building, and in addition thereto there will be a liberal attendance from among the city and county officials. A great many prominent citizens have also signified their intention of being present at the funeral.

The remains of the late Congressman Joseph Rankin of Wisconsin arrived in Chicago from Washington at 9:30 a. m. yesterday over the Baltimore & Ohio Road. The escort, which occupied a special car, included Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin, and Representatives Bragg of Fond du Lac, Van Schaick of the Milwaukee district, Isaac Stephenson of the Marinette district, Guenther of the Oshkosh district, Carleton of Michigan, and Johnson of New York. The widow and daughter and John Rankin of New York, the brother of the deceased, were also of the party. The remains and the special car were transferred to the Chicago & Northwestern Depot to join the 11:30 train. A delegation from Milwaukee joined the funeral party at the depot.

ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS TO BE A CARDINAL.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 27.—The *Catholic Universe* will say in its issue of tomorrow:

From reliable information received from Rome, we feel justified in saying that the Holy Father has determined in the near future to create the Most Rev. James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, a Cardinal. This was to be expected, both as a reward for his great personal worth and as a result of the work of the late Council.

The statement of the *Universe* is based on information received by Bishop Gilmour from the Pope.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

A SALE OF UNMADE

PATTERN DRESSES.

We will place on sale in
OUR DRESS GOODS DEPT.
THIS MORNING,

300

Unmade Pattern Dresses,

Designed by WORTH and PINGAT, and of Elegant Material, cost to import $25.00, $30.00, $35.00, at the astonishing low price of

$8.50 A Pattern.

To procure a choice selection early inspection is advised.

117 to 123 State-st.

JAS. ARMSTRONG & CO.,

138 and 140 State-st.

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.

HAVE MADE PRICES THAT WILL CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK.

Plush Sacques at ... $12.00—were $25.00
at ... $17.50—were $27.50
at ... $22.50—were $35.00

London Dyed Seal Plush Sacques, 44-in. long, Real Seal Ornaments ... $28.00—were $45.00; $33.00—were $50.00; $40.00—were $60.00

Brocade Velvet Newmarkets, Matelasse Newmarkets, Silk Newmarkets, Cloth Newmarkets, Cloth Russian Circulars ... All at HALF PRICE.

Neat New Styles Cashmere Suits at ... $5.00

Silk Suits ... were $40.00—now $25.00

A few HOMESPUN SUITS at RARE BARGAINS.

Jersey Waists, 49c.

Remember, Our Entire Stock Must Be Sold.

THE FIRE RECORD.

DESTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD HOTEL—A FARM-HOUSE AND CONTENTS BURNED—OTHER BLAZES.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 28.—At 1:30 this morning a fire was discovered in the Hannah Block at Franklin, Pa. The entire block is doomed, and the firemen are unable to get the flames under control. A call has been made for assistance from this place, and the fire brigade are now loading their trucks on the cars. The fire started in the opera-house.

MERRILLON, Wis., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The Hotel Blair here, including the railroad, telegraph, and express offices, was burned to the ground last evening, with much of its contents. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss about $10,000, with only $1,500 insurance.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Last night a large frame dwelling-house in East Fork Township, this county, owned by Dr. S. H. McLean of this city and occupied by Logan Thecker, was entirely consumed by fire in the absence of the family. Loss, including contents, $3,500, with no insurance.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 27.—A fire which broke out at the corner of Josephine and Liberty streets this evening is now burning fiercely, and will probably sweep the entire square. The burning buildings are mostly small frame dwellings.

MOSSE GETS A LIFE-SENTENCE.

DIXON, Ill., Jan. 27.—The city was full of strangers yesterday, and the court-room was not large enough to hold a third of those who wished to gain admittance to witness the last act in the Mosse-Thiel tragedy. The jury was instructed at 3:30 o'clock yesterday and came in this morning at 9 o'clock with a verdict of guilty, and that Mosse should be sent to the penitentiary for his natural life. The jury stood until the last ballot two for not guilty and the other ten evenly divided for death and a life-sentence. A motion for a new trial has been entered. The verdict does not meet with popular approval, as a great many expected the death-penalty.

[Joseph Mosse murdered and robbed Frank C. Thiel Sept. 12 last on the outskirts of Dixon. Thiel was a resident of Elgin, Ill., and was in Dixon at the time selling books, albums, etc.]

THE HOG PRODUCT.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 27.—The *Price Current* will say tomorrow: "The number of hogs packed in the West last week was 290,000, compared with 270,000 the same week last year. The total to date since Nov. 1 is 5,255,000, against 5,265,000 last year. The number at the principal points since Nov. 1 is as follows: Chicago, 2,085,000; Kansas City, 523,000; Cincinnati, 311,000; St. Louis, 295,000; Milwaukee, 270,000; Indianapolis, 242,000; Cedar Rapids, 159,000; St. Joseph, 109,000; Louisville, 121,000; Cleveland, 57,000."

MILTON WESTON IN THE PENITENTIARY.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 27.—Milton Weston last evening bade good-by to his family, and shortly after dinner today he was driven to Riverside Penitentiary to serve out his five years' sentence. No legal proceedings were attempted in his interest this morning, and from this time all efforts of his counsel will be devoted to securing his pardon.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Advertisers can learn the cost of any proposed line of advertising at Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce-st., New York. Send 10 cents for 100-page pamphlet containing lists of newspapers and advertising rates.

A sound mind goes very seldom without a sound digestion, and nothing contributes toward it more than the use of Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness immediately relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

TO EUROPE IN A TRIFLE OVER SIX DAYS BY THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD LINE!

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Carrying the British and United States Mails. "Umbria," "Etruria," "Oregon," "Aurania," and "Servia," 8,500 tons and from 10,000 to 14,000 horse-power, being the LARGEST, FASTEST, and MOST MAGNIFICENT SHIPS IN THE WORLD. This line has never lost a passenger, and is the oldest in existence. Rates as low as by any first-class line.

F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department, 131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House).

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS Sail from New York Every Saturday for GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY. Passengers booked through to Liverpool, Dublin, and Belfast. Cabin passage, $60. Second Class, $35. Steerage outward, $25. Prepaid, $20. For passage or further information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

Atlantic and West India Line.

New and Charming Winter Tours.

British and French West India Islands, Etc.

SS. BARRACOUTA, sailing Saturday, Feb. 20.
SS. BARRACOUTA, sailing Wednesday, March 31.

Stopping a day or more at St. Kitts, Antigua, Martinique, Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad, Grenada, etc. Superb passenger accomodation, excellent cuisine, smoking-room, bath-rooms, etc. Apply to LEAYCRAFT & CO., 140 Pearl street, New York.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $30 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates. JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL SS. CO.

American passenger line for St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio connecting for Montevideo and intermediate ports.
FINANCE, Wednesday, Feb. 10 | At noon from Robert Stores, Brooklyn.
ADVANCE, Wednesd'y, Mch. 24 |
From Newport News, Va., three days later.
PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., General Agents, 84 Broad-st., New York.
R. V. JACKSON, 10 and 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

WINTER TOURS IN WEST INDIES.

The Atlas Steamship Co. dispatch their Magnificent Iron Steamers from New York to Jamaica, the Spanish Main and Costa Rica, every alternate Wednesday. To the Haytian Ports returning via Jamaica every alternate Friday. Elegant Saloon and Stateroom accommodations, situated amidships where the motion is least perceptible. Special Tourist tickets at $5 per day, inclusive of all charges. Apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 22 State-st., New York, or 129 Randolph-st., Sherman House Block, Chicago.

DR LUCAS

PRIVATE DISPENSARY,

132 CLARK STREET.

A graduate of two colleges. Holds certificate from our State Board of Health. We are still curing Special Nervous and Chronic Diseases of young men. Call or address as above.

TO RENT,

IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING,

A FRONT OFFICE WITH GOOD VAULT.

WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

UNION FOLDING BED,

The Simplest and Best. Incloses the Bedding. Always Ready for Use.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., Salesroom 229 State-st., and for sale by furniture dealers.

LADIES! PENNYROYAL PILLS.

"Chichester's English." The original and only genuine. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English"; take no other, or inclose 4c (stamps) to us for particulars by return mail. Chichester Chem. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

NEW YORK.

A Pretty Chicago Woman Arrested Charged with Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.

Gen. Grant's Book—His Monument—Maud Miller's Latest Trouble—A Shrewd Cashier.

The Civil-Service Commission's Annual Report—Gen. Shaler's Case Goes to the Jury.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Wall street men were much surprised today to learn of the arrest of a very pretty and brilliant young woman who says she is Miss Caroline L. Metcalf of East Orange. She is detained in the residence of Justice of the Peace A. F. Munn on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. She is about 24 years old, of medium hight and build, and has dark-brown hair closely cropped at the back. Miss Metcalf came from Chicago in June last, and secured rooms at Mrs. Raynor's fashionable boarding-house on Arlington avenue, East Orange. Her refinement, rich attire, jewels, and charming conversation won her favor with the boarders and townsfolk. She intimated that she had been head book-keeper for a large insurance company in Chicago. A person who wrote for information received a reply from an officer of the insurance company that Miss Metcalf would be employed by that company at a salary of $3,500 whenever she should return.

Among the references Miss Metcalf gave to Mrs. Raynor were the names of New York bankers and brokers and she said she knew Jay Gould, Russell Sage, William H. Vanderbilt, and other railroad magnates. As agent for a patent boiler, invented by a Western firm, she visited New York daily and had interviews with the Presidents and other officers of the different railroads. She induced the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to try the boiler. During the summer she spent two months at the seaside. All the gentlemen here admired her for her business ability, but women were suspicious. In November Miss Metcalf returned to Mrs. Raynors. At that time Mrs. Harriet Eads, stepmother of Capt. Eads, the famous engineer, was a boarder there. With her was her mother, Mrs. Helen Fequa, a sister of the late Hugh Maxwell, who, during President Pierce's Administration, was Collector of the Port of New York.

These ladies became friendly with Miss Metcalf. She hinted that she had friends in New York banks and brokers' offices who gave her points on stocks, and that she made money by investments. Mrs. Eads sold stocks and raised money, which she gave to Miss Metcalf to invest, and that young woman returned her sums of $50 to $100 several times as "profits" on some of the investments in one day, but when Miss Metcalf did not return the principal invested Mrs. Eads made inquiries. Last Friday evening Miss Metcalf was arrested, but the fact was kept a secret. Mrs. Eads had made an affidavit before Justice Munn that on or about Dec. 15 last she delivered to Miss Metcalf stock of the Consolidated Gas Company and gave her power to sell it. Miss Metcalf sold the stock, on which she realized $1,470, deposited the money in the Second National Bank of New York to her own credit, and has since appropriated the money to her own use. Miss Metcalf asserted that she was innocent. She could not give bail. Justice Munn then detained her in his own house, where she now is. He is responsible for her to the authorities.

Mrs. Eads today said Miss Metcalf had told her that she was coöperating with Jay Gould, who would give her points in purchasing stock. Consolidated Gas Company stock, a block of which Mrs. Eads held, was steadily falling, and she concluded to dispose of it. After a chat with Miss Metcalf she gave that young woman $109 to invest for her. The following day Miss Metcalf handed her $12.50 as profits. Mrs. Eads then gave her pretty broker $1,470 to buy Western Union stock with. Miss Metcalf made, or represented that she made, various deals in Western Union, Baltimore & Ohio, and other bonds, and had also loaned $1,500 of Mrs. Eads' money to a Brooklyn man at 5 per cent for two months. Mrs. Eads permitted her to take her bank-book to the Second National Bank, New York, to deposit money for her, and she afterward showed her the book with the entry for the $1,500 in it.

Last Friday a friend took the book to the bank. She reported to Mrs. Eads that the $1,500 entry was a forgery. Since she preferred a charge against Miss Metcalf Mrs. Eads claims to have learned that she opened an account in the Second National Bank, New York. On the strength of her bank book being in her possession, she deposited $2,000, which Mrs. Eads suspects is her money. She gave checks in payment of bills at jewelry and dry-goods stores until only $60 was left in the bank, and this she is said to have drawn out before she was arrested.

"What the world doesn't know about me," said Miss Metcalf, laughingly, with a toss of her head, "would fill a very large book, and I am not in the mood to enlighten folks. I invested my own money in that deal, and I offered Mrs. Eads the money she gave me and her share of the profits. Instead of taking it she requested me to reinvest the entire amount, which I did. Before I could make another turn and realize on the deal Mrs. Eads had me arrested without asking me for the money. If I were not in custody I could return her money within three days. Now I must deal through agents, and she will have to wait longer for her money."

Mrs. Eads said tonight that Miss Metcalf told her that Mr. Gould had written to Chicago, where she had been employed in a branch office of the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company. Mr. Gould had found her all right, and was willing to give her points on the stock market.

SALE OF GEN. GRANT'S MEMOIRS—HIS MONUMENT.

The sale of the "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant" have reached 325,000 sets in this country, and Charles L. Webster & Co., the publishers, are making preparations for a demand of 400,000 sets. Nine thousand canvassers have been employed, 200 of whom have had New York City and Brooklyn for their field. The sets cost from $7 in cloth to $25 in calf, and there have been only 100 refusals out of 325,000 subscriptions. The sale in the South is very moderate, but in the West it is enormous. The publishers have imported a large number of copies of the work in German, and they find a ready sale. As to the sale of the work abroad it is impossible to speak at present, for booksellers' reports are only made semi-annually.

It is now positively announced that the second volume will appear March 10. The publishers stated today that a check for a sum between $225,000 and $250,000 would be given to Mrs. Grant within the next thirty days.

A Washington dispatch says that the House Committee on Military Affairs today instructed Mr. Viele to report favorably to the House the bill introduced by Mr. Dowdney for the erection of a monument in New York City to the memory of Gen. Grant. The bill appropriates $500,000 for the purpose of erecting the monument on ground to be donated by the city. The President is authorized to appoint an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Army and five commissioners, the commissioners to serve without pay, who, with the Executive Committee of the Grant Monument Association of New York, shall expend the money under the direction of the Secretary of War. It is provided, however, that no part of the money appropriated shall be expended or drawn from the Treasury of the United States until the sum of $250,000 shall have been subscribed and paid into the funds of the Grant Monument Association and is available for the purpose of erecting the monument.

In reporting favorably to the House the bill for the erection of the monument the Military Committee says:

The remains of this illustrious citizen and soldier are entombed in a locality selected in accordance with his dying request. The immediate spot is one hallowed by the footsteps of Washington and on a battleground of the Revolution, occupying a commanding position of some 125 feet above the waters of the Hudson River. The municipal authorities of the City of New York, learning of the expressed wish of Gen. Grant, promptly offered to his family the choice of any spot they might select in any of their great public parks. In accordance with this generous offer the place was selected which now contains his remains. A Nation mourned at his grave—the highest representatives of the Nation participated in the obsequies, millions of Americans have visited the tomb, and an almost endless procession is still visiting it. For many years to come it will be a Mecca for all who love their country and all who venerate the greatness and Christian magnanimity of this distinguished soldier and statesman. Regarding the erection of a memorial on this hallowed spot as a truly National project, in which all Americans should be allowed to unite, we recommend the passage of the bill.

MAUD MILLER'S LATEST TROUBLE.

A young man called at No. 771 Eighth avenue today, where the poet Joaquin Miller's actress daughter, Maud, is living with her bigamous husband, Loudon McCormack, and asked to see Mrs. McCormack. When she appeared be handed her a paper the contents of which made her angry and excited. The young man was a law clerk, and the paper was the summons and complaint of her husband, Arthur L. Mackaye, in a suit for divorce. The young woman told a reporter afterward that she would defend the suit, and that the defense would vindicate her before the world. She talks extravagantly and dramatically. She said her father had induced her husband to begin the proceedings to ruin her. "My father," she said, with emotion, "hates Mr. McCormack, and because I would not desert him has determined to crush both of us. Mr. McCormack is my ideal man. I am poor now, but will not be so long. I have here," pointing to a batch of letters, "several professional offers from all parts of the country to star, to lecture, or to pose. Yes, I am not only in love, but in luck."

Mrs. Mackaye and Mrs. McCormack cannot be reached by the laws of this State. The District-Attorney has been giving attention to the case and finds that as the bigamous marriage was contracted in Chicago it is not an offense within the jurisdiction of the courts of this State. The code is very explicit on this point.

Older and wiser friends of Mrs. McCormack advised her that she had best let the suit go by default, for after all it was the natural outcome of her own course of action with McCormack. It is considered quite likely that these counsels will prevail, and that Mrs. McCormack and her husband will be united again by a civil marriage after the divorce from Mr. Mackaye is obtained.

A MONEY-MAKING CASHIER.

A brief telegram today announced the arrest at Norwich, Conn., of Cashier Samuel Bingham of the Windham National Bank of Willimantic. The charge against Mr. Bingham is brought under the National Bank act, and is based on the charge by him of heavy and unlawful commissions on paper bought from James D. Fish, late President of the Marine National Bank of this city. Mr. Bingham was taken before United States Commissioner Tenny and held to bail in the sum of $17,000 to await the further hearing Feb. 16. During eight months from Nov. 9, 1883, Bingham is charged with having received as commissions on money furnished between $25,000 and $30,000, the percentages being reckoned at the varying rate of 21, 30, and 36 per cent per annum. Bingham is also charged with having kept $150,000 on deposit with the Marine National Bank, for which he was paid $1,250 monthly, and upon an additional $50,000 so deposited he received $875 monthly, besides collecting dividends at the rate of 3 per cent monthly on a large amount of the proceeds of the discounted notes. The books of Grant & Ward are said to show profits paid to Mr. Bingham of over $30,000. Receiver Davies said today that he had brought a civil suit against Mr. Bingham for usury, but that the suit had not yet come to trial.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION REPORT.

The public has just received the annual report of the Civil-Service Commission of the State of New York states that during the year there has been an increase in the number of persons found subject to civil-service regulations made or approved by this commission. The number of such persons in the service of the State is now 15,179. Five hundred and seventy-three examinations were held in the State service, exclusive of cities. During the year 4,822 persons are reported to have been examined and 2,725 appointed. Several cities, however, sent no returns. In Albany 104 persons were examined and forty-four appointed. Communications from Mayor Grace and the Supervisory Board disclose that civil-service examinations are productive of the best results in New York City. The Civil-Service Commission of Brooklyn also makes a favorable statement regarding that city. The report says that many popular misapprehensions regarding the new system of appointment have been corrected and it is growing in favor. The report asserts that the Civil-Service act has checked the practice of making political assessments, and the execution of the act is being carefully watched by the press and the people. The commission has been impressed with the importance of effecting the change without unnecessary friction, and with a reasonable assurance of progress and success, and it finds that high officials and politicians begin to recognize the fact that it is not judicious for them to block the progress of civil-service reform.

GEN. SHALER'S CASE GOES TO THE JURY.

Gen. Alexander Shaler, who is on trial here charged with bribery, took the stand today and told his story. He specifically denied the statements of Monmouth B. Wilson, upon which the indictments against him were based. He denied that he ever had any conversation with Wilson about obtaining lands for armory sites, selling them to the city, and dividing the profits; denied that any such agreement existed; denied that Wilson was to take up mortgages on his New Jersey property with money to be obtained from the profits accruing from the sale of the Eighth Regiment armory site; denied that Wilson ever gave him any satisfaction pieces releasing the mortgages on the New Jersey property; asserted that he never saw any such pieces, and that Wilson not only did not ask him for any such papers the day of the Flood Rock explosion, but that Wilson was not with him on the west side of the Harlem River that day, Oct. 10, 1885; neither were any satisfaction pieces torn up or burned in the basement of his house, as Wilson testified was done. Mr. Wilson had bought the mortgage on his (Shaler's) property, but he supposed it was a business and friendly transaction. Nothing that Wilson said or did induced the witness to recommend any of the armory sites. Other statements by Wilson were pointedly denied by Gen. Shaler.

After lengthy arguments by counsel the jury was charged. Judge Barrett said that with the corruption of the ballot-box the crime charged, bribery, was one of the most heinous known to the law. It was for the jury to say in this case how much of Wilson's testimony may be believed, because he was doubly stained by bribery and corruption by his own confession; against this must stand the defendant's hitherto unimpeached character and record. The circumstances surrounding the taking up of the mortgage are of such a character as to prove conclusively that it was either the consummation of a corrupt bargain or an act of friendship. It could be nothing else, and the jury must decide which it was.

At a late hour the jury had failed to agree upon a verdict. Judge Barrett came to the court-house, but he received no information from the jury as to whether there was a possibility of reaching a verdict, with no word from them that they wanted instruction on any point. The probabilities are that no verdict will be reached before the hour of opening court tomorrow morning. The general impression among the counsel for the defense at the court-house and of those for the State who remained with District-Attorney Martin in his office was that the result of the consultation will be only a disagreement.

GARRETT OUGHT TO BE SATISFIED.

There would seem to be the very best of reasons for satisfaction by the Baltimore & Ohio people. It was stated in Wall street today in a way that was practically official that that line itself last week carried 14 per cent of the east-bound freight of the country, while the Chicago & Atlantic, virtually a tender of the Baltimore & Ohio, carried 10 per cent; thus, in all practical senses, the Balimore & Ohio secured about one-fourth of the entire east-bound freight traffic. Last year it got only 3½ per cent. It was stated by a gentleman in a position to know of what he talked that much pressure had been brought to bear upon President Garrett to induce him to visit New York for a conference with other trunk line people, but he has declined all such overtures. There is evidently something more than the Chicago passenger tickets at stake. The Baltimore & Ohio is pushed now to furnish adequate facilities for the prompt transportation of the immense quantities of Spanish iron ore which its 100 tramp steamers are delivering to it. Today it was announced in Wall street that the Baltimore & Ohio had just entered into a contract with a leading grain firm in Chicago for the transportation East for shipment abroad of 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, all to be carried to Baltimore during February. The significance of this appears by contrasting with it the fact that the Pennsylvania Company, supposed to be maintaining rates, has been able to make contracts for similar February traffic to the extent only of 250,000 bushels.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT BILL.

A Washington dispatch says that Senator Hoar was asked this morning if he thought the Senate would accept Sherman's amendment to the Electoral Count bill. This amendment in cases of dispute over the vote in any State leaves it to a majority vote of the two Houses to decide, sitting as one body. Mr. Hoar, who has this bill in charge, replied that in his opinion the Senate would not accept it. "Such a course," he said, "would destroy the dignity and force of the Senate, and the electoral vote would be left to a body in which the House would outvote the Senate, and it would be almost impossible to have so important a decision separated from the stress and pressure of partisan feeling. Mr. Sherman's amendment on the same idea has been proposed for a dozen years, but it has never received the indorsement of the Senate in all the time the need of settling the Electoral count has been discussed. The trouble we have is to find an impartial and fair arbiter, or arbiters, to decide cases where there is a dispute over the Electoral vote of any State. It is practically agreed that the Vice-President has not that power, and the two Houses have not been able to decide who the umpire shall be, and it is doubtful if they will until they are agreed politically."

DAVIDSON PAID THE CLAIM.

An order was received at Sheriff Grant's office two days ago for the arrest of ex-Sheriff Davidson at the instigation of ex-Under Sheriff Aarons. The order came through the District-Attorney's office, and was issued, it was said, by Chief-Justice Daly of the Court of Common Pleas. All that could be learned was that the order of arrest was to compel Mr. Davidson to pay some sort of claim for $300. It was rumored, however, that the claim for $300 was only an incident, as it were, in a quarrel of serious dimensions between Mr. Davidson and Mr. Aarons, and that disclosures of a highly interesting character were likely to follow. In the general stupefaction of mind into which the Sheriff's office was temporarily thrown, the new Order of Arrest Clerk, Bernard F. Martin, reached for his coat, stuffed the papers in his pocket, and went forth in search of Mr. Davidson. Mr. Martin found Mr. Davidson.

"See here, my friend," said he, in his bluff but pleasing way, "I want $300 out of you."

"All right," returned Mr. Davidson, cheerfully, "you can have it, but don't send me to Ludlow Street Jail."

Mr. Davidson settled the claim by paying $300 to District-Attorney Martin, and was released from custody.

MERELY WIND AND TALK.

An editorial in one of today's papers expresses gratification over the assurance that a dream of Mr. Vanderbilt's life was to be realized through his sons, who had determined to found a National Museum of Art in this city. The annoyances that Mr. Vanderbilt met in his efforts to buy for this purpose the property opposit his residence occupied by the Roman Catholic Asylum were touched upon in the editorial, which called upon the public to cheer up, however, as the sons were to do much better than the father had contemplated. The father had thought of spending $5,000,000 upon the project. Some of the friends of the Vanderbilt family regard the editorial as a bait for discussion and comment. It is authoritatively stated that the subject mentioned has not been considered at all by Vanderbilt's heirs.

SLAVERY IN GEORGIA.

An Atlanta (Ga.) special says: A condition of slavery is reported from Montgomery County, Georgia. Briddick & Bridgens of that county, large turpentine manufacturers, employed twenty-nine colored men in Greenville, S. C., two months ago, promising them fair wages. When they reached their destination they found themselves forty miles from a railroad and that they could only earn 15 cents a day. Nine of the men left for Barlow, the nearest railroad station, having pawned hats and shoes for food. They were pursued by Briddick's men, and, with clubs and pistols, were compelled to return. Logan Walker was one of the most seriously hurt. He managed to get word to his brother Alfred, who is one of the wealthiest negroes in Greenville. The Greenville negroes are getting up a fund for counsel to free their brethren from the Montgomery turpentinery.

THE EXPORT TRADING COMPANY'S MATTER.

Six creditors of the Export Trading Company, which occupies offices in the *Tribune* Building, have put their claims in judgment, which aggregate $17,000, the largest being in favor of the J. P. King Manufacturing Company for $7,333; Augusta (Ga.) Factory, $4,384; and the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, $3,707.

William J. Ingram, the president of the company, has gone to Mexico, where the company has had assets of considerable value, the is expected back shortly. William Benham, the Treasurer, is sick in Montreal, and the Secretary is said to be in Europe. Deering, Milliken & Co., judgment creditors for $886, several weeks ago obtained the appointment of Charles W. Dayton as receiver, but he did not qualify. Mr. Moores, a partner of Mr. Dayton, has since been appointed, and has qualified and taken possession. A year ago the company claimed to have assets of $93,000, consisting of merchandise, $33,000; accounts, $40,000; cash, $30,000; and to have liabilities of $36,500.

THE GERMANIC'S EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

The White Star steamship Germanic, which arrived late last night, was to have sailed from Liverpool Jan. 14, but grounded in the River Mersey during a gale the afternoon of Jan. 13. She came off without assistance the following day. She was delayed several days for examination, and her mails were forwarded by the Cunard steamship Servia, which sailed from Liverpool Jan. 15, and arrived here Tuesday. The Germanic was found to be in a perfectly seaworthy condition, and sailed from Liverpool Jan. 17. She did not call at Queenstown. Several severe westerly gales and high seas were encountered by the Germanic during the voyage. She was delayed somewhat by the heavy weather, but passed through it without sustaining any injuries.

IMMIGRATION AND EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The total number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1885, was 326,411, against 403,230 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1884.

The total value of the exports of merchandise for the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1885, were $688,846,556, and for the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1884, $749,366,428, a decrease of $60,519,872.

The values of the imports of merchandise fyr 1885 were $587,551,506, and for 1884 $629,261,860, a decrease of $41,710,354.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

Senator "Bob Hart" is back in the fold. He lectured on temperance in this city this evening. He said he felt keenly his recent escapade, and was determined to again endeavor to lead a Christian life.

Among the passengers of the North German Lloyd steamship Ems, which sailed today for Bremen, were the Hon. Charles P. Lewis, Member of Parliament; Consul José de Carricarte, Consul C. Freusberg, J. R. Everhart, W. H. Justice, J. Eugene May, Carl Ruppert, and A. F. Southerland.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL WARRANTS.

THEY WERE ISSUED BY A DAKOTA COUNTY BOARD IN DEFIANCE OF THE EXPRESSED WISH OF THE VOTERS.

LAMOURE, Dak., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Suit has been brought in the District Court of this district, with S. H. Maer, plaintiff, against the County of Lamoure, Charles C. Porter, Treasurer, and William T. Anderson, defendants, the object of which is to prevent the payment of certain county warrants amounting to $2,500, and interest for two years or more, issued for what purports to be the court-house of this county, situated at Grand Rapids. The lengthy complaint alleges that the proposition to bond this county for the erection of a court-house being defeated at the polls in 1883 the Board of County Commissioners assumed to enter upon the work of constructing such an edifice and passed a resolution authorizing the erection of a brick building not to exceed $4,000 in cost; that William L. Anderson, a member of the board, was authorized to procure plans, and was paid for same; and that said Anderson, with the consent of the board, superintended the erection of a wooden building, no bids for building the same being advertised for, as required by law; and that allowances were made to the amount of nearly $8,000. The complaint also alleges that the revenues of the county for 1883 and 1884 did not equal the ordinary and necessary expenses of the county, and consequently all warrants for court-house building were illegal and not obligatory upon the county, being contrary to express provisions of the code. In accordance with this complaint Judge Francis has issued an order requiring the defendants to show cause at Bismarck, Feb. 24, why an injunction should not be issued restraining the Treasurer from paying the warrants referred to, and ordering William L. Anderson to produce the said warrants in court for cancellation, and for such other and further relief as may be just. The defendants are further forbidden to do or suffer anything to be done contrary to the purpose of the order until further orders of the court. The papers in the suit have just been served and are causing much interest hereabouts, this being the first move made towards defeating the payment of the warrants mentioned, though their illegality has always been confidently asserted by the legal fraternity

PEACH-BUDS KILLED.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Reports from the peach-growing sections of the Hudson River Valley show that the buds were killed by the late cold snap, and that, for the third year in succession, there will be no crop.

THE CATHOLIC COLLEGE.

A Committee Here to Raise Funds to Complete the Washington Institution.

Bishop Spalding Explains the Necessity for a Catholic University of This Character.

Bishop Ireland's Opinion—Chicago Expected to Donate from $50,000 to $100,000.

About one year ago the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore accepted the offer of Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell of New York to contribute $300,000 towards the erection of a Catholic university, and a board consisting of bishops, priests, and laymen was thereupon appointed to select a suitable site for its erection. After a meeting in New York and another in Baltimore it was decided that Washington was the best place for the only institution of its kind, and sixty-five acres of land near the eastern gate of the Soldiers' Home were purchased for the purpose. An appeal was then made to the Catholics of the United States for means to further the cause and to endow four chairs in philosophy and four in theology, with which two faculties the university will start, after which other studies will be introduced.

The board is composed of the Most Rev. James Gibbons, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore; the Most Rev. M. Heiss, D. D., Archbishop of Milwaukee; the Most Rev. J. J. Williams, D. D., Archbishop of Boston; the Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D. D., Archbishop of Philadelphia; the Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D., Coadjutor-Archbishop of New York; the Rt-Rev. J. Ireland, D. D., Bishop of St. Paul; the Rt.-Rev. J. J. Keane, D. D., Bishop of Richmond; the Rt.-Rev. J. L. Spalding, D. D., Bishop of Peoria; the Rt.-Rev. M. Marty, D. D., Vicar-Apostolic of Dakota; Mgr. John M. Farley, New York, Secretary of the Board; the Rev. John S. Foley, D. D., Baltimore; the Rev. Thomas S. Lee, Baltimore; the Rev. P. L. Chapelle, D. D., Washington City; Mr. Eugene Kelly, New York; Mr. Michael Jenkins, Baltimore; Mr. Bernard N. Ferren, Philadelphia; Mr. Thomas E. Waggeman, Washington.

In furtherance of the project Bishops Spalding of Peoria and Ireland of St. Paul called a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and last night a number of local Catholics assembled in the parlors.

AN APPEAL FROM BISHOP SPALDING.

Mr. Onahan called the Rev. Walter H. Hill, S. J., to the chair. Bishop Spalding, in a brief address upon the subject in hand, said that in the West people were for the most part occupied in developing the resources of the country and yet were not entirely given up to the pursuit wealth; they had time and inclination for higher and nobler aims, and foremost is education. No system of education could be complete unless it could take in the elements of religion. Higher than colleges some other institution must be found that would foster the religious germ. The world looked ever with pride upon great intellect; no amount of wealth would enable men to exercise a lasting thought in those they left behind and in a Nation like this whose principles were likely to be accepted as the principles of the world; intellecuality should be cherished. Each one was born on a level and each one had to struggle up, and the result was apt to be a dead-centre. The great men and best literature seemed to be of the past age rather than the present. Such an institution as the one projected would not only be a boon to the Catholic world and priesthood, but to the United States, and would throw Harvard and Yale in the shade. It should hold out inducements to brilliant young men not only in America but in Europe. Noble thoughts beautifully expressed had a prestige unassailable, and by the means of a Catholic university an American Catholic literature became probable. To imagine that a college-bred boy of 20 was an educated man was a delusion. No man was capable of complete education until he was 30 or 40 years of age, when his mind was cultivated by contact with thoroughly trained minds. By the establishment of such an institution they might hope to refute the charge that Catholicism is not compatible with the higher forms of education.

BISHOP IRELAND.

Bishop Ireland said that, of course, only a small number of graduates would pass through the halls, but these few would shed lustre upon all with whom they came in contact and radiate the influence of the university throughout the country. For the theological department about $1,000,000 was required, of which $200,000 would be expended in buildings, and eight endowed professorships were projected with inviting salaries so as to obtain the best brain material. After the education of the clergy had been provided for the medical or legal fraternities might be recognized. They lived in a day when they had to train warriors to meet the enemies of the church and to meet the objections which were daily put forward. The pioneer days when the Catholic Church could only build churches and asylums had passed and a new era had begun. The statement that the Catholic Church and Ignorance go hand in hand must be met and contradicted, and he and Bishop Spalding were here to raise funds to carry out this idea. So far $550,000 had been raised in the East, Mr. Eugene Kelly of New York having contributed $50,000 in addition to the $50,000 given by the sister of Miss Caldwell, who herself gave $300,000.

OTHER VIEWS.

Judge Prendergast thought that $50,000 as the Catholic contribution of Chicago would be trivial, and certainly ought not to be the limit. He proposed that a committee be appointed for the purpose of soliciting contributions. He was followed by Mr. Hesing. Father Riordan was opposed to the appointment of a commission to solicit funds, and regretted that he could not formulate a plan in lieu thereof. Several others addressed the meeting, and Mr. Onahan moved that Bishops Spalding, Ireland, and the Chairman should consult today and appoint a committee for the thorough canvass of the Catholic fields of Chicago. It was thought that $100,000 could be raised.

Among the priests present were the Rev. Fathers D. J. Riordan, J. Molitor, M. A. Horan, P. O'Reilly, F. Venture, and Moretti.

Among the laity were Michael and John Cudahy, W. F. McLoughlin, W. J. Onahan, James Walsh, Andrew Mullen, D. F. Bremner, Bernard Curtis, Thomas Scanlon, G. W. Hill, C. C. Copeland, W. A. Amberg, B. Callaghan, George McLoughlin, J. B. Sullivan, and J. J. Eagan.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

ARIZONA LAND-CLAIMS TITLES TO BE CONFIRMED—INDIANS TO RECEIVE LAND IN SEVERALTY—OTHER ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—The House Committee on Private Land Claims today agreed to report favorably on bills for the confirmation of title to certain land claims in Arizona known as "The Tres Alames," "San Juan de las Boquillos de Nogales," "San Rafael del Valle," "San José de Sanoita," and "Dos Nogales de Elias" land grants.

Senator Walthall, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely to Senator Cullom's bill to facilitate promotions throughout the army by relieving from active service, upon their application, officers of the army who served in the War of the Rebellion.

Senator Dawes, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably his bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to appoint three Commissioners to arrange a just and satisfactory settlement of the Mission Indians in California on reservations and providing for the allotment of land in severalty to these Indians.

Senator Manderson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably Senator Conger's bill to provide for the sale of the old site of Fort Brady, Michigan, and for the purchase of a new site and the construction of suitable buildings thereon.

A bill has been introduced by Representative O'Neill of Missouri extending until July, 1890, the time within which claims for additional bounties may be filed. Under the present law the time expired in July, 1880.

In the case of the Wisconsin Railway Company vs. Michael Stinka the Secretary of the Interior has decided that patent cannot issue under the first section of the act of April 21, 1876, to one who comes within its provisions when patent had previously issued to the railroad company. This reverses the rule laid down by Secretary Schurz, who held that it was mandatory, and that patent must issue to the settler notwithstanding previous issue of patent to the railroad company.

A CRIPPLED BOUNCER.

A puny cripple officiates as bouncer in a Cincinnati beer-garden, and nobody has the face to resist him.

MAD BUTCHERS.

THEY ARE TRYING TO DEVISE A SCHEME TO "GET EVEN" WITH CHICAGO PACKERS.

The visiting delegates of the Butchers' Unions at Philadelphia and St. Louis held a short session in the morning at the Sherman House and then went by sleighs to the Stock-Yards, where a good portion of the day was spent in looking over the facilities for killing and dressing stock. They came back satisfied, or, to use the words of one of them, "too well satisfied." "It was a sort of revelation to some of us," he said, "and as we examined the seemingly perfect details to economize and use to the best advantage all there was to be got from the animals we began to see more clearly than we have heretofore how the dressed-beef industry has flourished so wonderfully here, notwithstanding the opposition of both railroads and the local trade. It makes me feel rather blue for the future of the retail business. It seems that nothing can prevent us to a great degree becoming simply the agents of these great firms, many of whom, like Armour & Co., have millions back of them to sustain any loss in the trade if we should succeed in accomplishing anything with our new National Association. I am also afraid that all boycotting schemes must fail in the end if the Chicago firms can produce and place on the market the same grade of meat cheaper than we can; and from what I see today I must confess I believe they can. It is one of the laws of trade, I suppose, that the weaker must suffer."

Others did not take so gloomy a view of the results of their visit here, and placed considerable reliance on the fact that a mutual life-insurance side issue was to be tacked on to the organization, which they believed would strengthen it materially. Every effort will be made to extend the local unions throughout the Union before the convention next May at St. Louis.

A mass-meeting of the delegates of the Butchers' Unions of Chicago and St. Louis, who have been in the city for the last three days attending the convention which has been in session for the purpose of organizing the National Butchers' Union of America, together with visiting butchers, was held last evening at Grand Army Hall on Washington street. The ostensible object of the meeting was to explain to those who were unacquainted with the aim of the National Union the purpose for which it was organized, and to discuss means by which alleged existing evils which affected the smaller class of butchers could be remedied. About ninety persons were present. Thomas Armour acted as Chairman. He addressed the meeting in a speech wherein he said that the time had now arrived when the abuses from which butchers had been suffering for years could be corrected by means of the National Union. Charles James of St. Louis said that the union had not been organized for the purpose of building up a monopoly in the interests of butchers, as had been stated, but for self-protection. He thought Chicago was the greatest city in the country today, and the packing-houses here were one of its greatest wonders. At St. Louis, however, the packing-houses had made encroachments on the butchers, by reason of their being located just across the State line, in East St. Louis. The proprietors of these packing-houses had tried by legislation to condemn every slaughter-house in St. Louis, so that they might bring meat across the Mississippi River and sell it to St. Louis butchers at any price they saw fit to charge. This scheme had been averted, however, by concerted action. P. D. Armour, Swift, and Allerton had a perfect right to buy cattle where they pleased, but they had no right to come to Chicago, establish themselves at the Stock-Yards, and practically do business free of charge. Allerton had a packing-house in East St. Louis and Armour one in Kansas City, and they brought beef to St. Louis from those points and tried to sell it at prices that local butchers could not compete with. Armour was in a pool to control the sale of meat, and butchers now proposed to organize so that they could buy wherever they pleased and not continue to be practically forced to buy and compete with the immense packers.

Wilson Sturley, the only member of the Philadelphia delegation who was present, the remainder having gone home, thought something should be done for self-protection. Dressed beef was ruining the trade of retail butchers by being brought into competition with a much better article. Philadelphia butchers had suffered to some extent from Chicago beef which had been brought there for sale. George Weissenberger of St. Louis said that when the National Union was fully organized branch unions would be established in all the larger cities of the country. H. W. Glassmeier, a St. Louis delegate, delivered a rambling address, which was chiefly devoted to complimentary remarks about butchers in general, but especially Chicago butchers. He repeatedly referred to the audience present as being "one of the finest and most delicious set of men in the world." Mr. James Turner, a local packer and butcher, was called on to give his views, but said that he had been waiting to hear the object and aim of the National Union discussed, but so far no one in the meeting had spoken to the point or imparted any information which would convey to the general listener any of its purposes or intents. David Simon and one or two other persons then spoke briefly, and the meeting adjourned, leaving a doubt in the mind of many persons present as to why it had been called at all.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

THE STRIKING COKEMAKERS' TROUBLES NOT ENDED—EMBARRASSED BUSINESS FIRMS—OTHER ITEMS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 27.—The latest information from the coke regions is to the effect that the strikers have ordered out the engineers at the water-pumps, and as a consequence all the pumps are stopped. This will cause the flooding of the different mines and great destruction to property.

The Dunbar Furnace Company's hill mines resumed today, the advance demanded by the strikers having been conceded.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Jan. 27.—Moore's coke-works are in operation at the old rates today. About half the force (all foreigners) are at work under police protection. The native workmen have been notified that their places will be filled with imported Hungarians unless they resume before tomorrow. Such action, it is feared, will provoke a conflict.

The principal subject of discussion now is whether the companies will put the families out of the houses next Monday. The laws on the subject are well known to even the most ignorant striker, and all say that they will resist to the utmost and protect their goods and the lives of their families if any officers enter their houses.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Browning & Sloan, the oldest and largest drug firm in the State, went into the hands of a receiver today upon petition of the junior partner. Mr. Browning is one of the sureties upon the bond of ex-City Treasurer Pattison, who is over $100,000 short, and is one of the two or three men on that instrument who are solvent. Mr. Pattison and his bondsmen have been trying to effect some arrangement with the city by which he could utilize his resources, now inadequate, to meet the demands against him and provide for the payment of his indebtedness, but at its meeting Monday night the Board of Aldermen ordered the City Attorney to bring suit on the bond. This action precipitated a pressure upon the firm which could not be withstood, and Mr. Sloan gave notice of a dissolution. He and Mr. Browning could not agree upon a settlement, so a receiver was asked for and John R. Elder was appointed, who gave bond in the sum of $100,000. The assets are placed at $90,000; liabilities, about $40,000. Mr. Browning, in addition, owns valuable real estate, including the store building.

A number of chattel mortgages were filed today on the real estate of Isaac Kahn in this city and on the stocks of his clothing stores in Bloomington, Muncie, and Rushville to secure preferred creditors whose claims amount to $35,000. His total liabilities are put at $40,000, with $50,000 assets. For several years Kahn has not been actively engaged in business, his several enterprises being conducted by trusted employés. Henry Kahn, a son, has been doing business in his name in Chicago, and his present embarrassment grows out of the fact that be (Henry) suffered a draft to go to protest, and the stock was seized by the Sheriff. It is said that Kahn Sr. has been involved to the amount of $25,000 or $30,000 by his son's transactions.

CITY BUSINESS TROUBLES.

John F. Lyon, a grocer at No. 470 West Taylor street, yesterday made voluntary confessions in the Superior Court, one to Bridget Lyons for $303 and another to Timothy Lyons for $109. The establishment was closed up by Deputy-Sheriff Patten.

BURGLARS AND HORSE-THIEVES.

MOUNT VERNON, O., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Oberholtzer's jewelry-store at Centerburg, in the western part of this county, was entered by burglars last night, who blew open the safe and stole $400 in watches, jewelry, and money. They were discovered at their work, but stole a team of horses and buggy from William Lyon's stable and effected their escape.

THE NORTHWEST.

Pardoned by the Governor—A Murderer Gets a Sentence of Three Years.

Crooked Tombstone Agent Wanted—Suicide of a Peddler—Killed in a Coal Mine.

Wanted for Arson—A Contractor Skips with His Employes' Money—Other Items.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this city have nominated W. D. Mathers to fill the unexpired term of the late John Hopper, Mayor of the place. Mr. Mathers is an energetic and enterprising young man, and his election is a foregone conclusion.

This morning a few Democrats met and nominated the Hon. E. L. McDonald for Mayor. The honor is an empty one, as there is no show for his election, though it has been understood for a long time that Mr. McDonald would not be averse to performing the duties of the office.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—A. M. Mitchell, who was convicted on a charge of robbery committed at Chicago in April, 1885, and sent to the penitentiary for eighteen months, was released from prison this morning on a pardon by the Governor. Mitchell was a young clerk who was implicated with older crooks in the crime. His aged mother brought the pardon, and took the boy home with her.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The jury in the Gray-Snyder murder case agreed and came into court at 9 o'clock with a verdict of three years.

FREEPORT, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Daniel Frank Shirk of Freeport is wanted on the charge of forgery, on a warrant sworn out by H. F. Perkins of Lena, this county, last Monday. The warrant has been in the hands of an officer since the day on which it was issued, but Shirk has thus far escaped arrest. Shirk, while acting as agent for Mr. Perkins, is charged with having turned in false contracts.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Charles Brown, a peddler, aged 45 years, shot himself in the breast this afternoon in his room, where he was found dead this evening. Domestic troubles were the cause of the act.

WISCONSIN—A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE TO BE BROUGHT BACK.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27.—Sheriff Pierstorff of this county today received from Sheriff Black of Green Cove Springs, Fla., a tintype of Frank Stewart, the man who robbed B. F. Perry of $3,000 in money and jewelry, and who shot Policeman Lyon when endeavoring to effect his capture. The features on the tintype have been recognized by several as unmistakably those of Stewart, and Sheriff Pierstorff leaves today with a requisition to bring him back here for trial. Stewart was arrested at Green Cove Springs for a slight offense, but the Sheriff will hold him until our Sheriff arrives.

LANCASTER, Wis., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The Good Templar and Prohibitionist organizations in this vicinity are engaged in a small-sized war over the determination of T. C. Richmond of Madison, the Chairman of the Prohibition State Central Committee, to deliver a series of Prohibition speeches in Grant County, commencing Feb. 15. The Good Templar organizations oppose the delivery of such speeches at the present time. The difficulty, though comparatively small in itself, may be the opening wedge which may cause a total disruption between the two factions in this State at some time in the future.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Anton Steincke of Ottawa, Ill., was arrested here today on a telegram. He is wanted for arson. He had in his possession a loaded revolver, a bottle of chloroform, and $300 in cash. He is 50 years of age.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The fifth annual convention of the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard met in the Senate chamber here this afternoon. About eighty officers were in attendance. Adjutant-General Chandler P. Chapman presided, and advised the organization of a permanent association. The conventions up to the present time were simply at the call of the Adjutant-General. It was decided that a permanent association, which shall meet annually, be organized. An officers' school, conducted by Capt. Charles King of the regular army, was the chief feature of the afternoon. In the evening a large audience was in attendance. Dr. F. B. Byers of Monroe read a paper on "Body Culture," Col. Luigi Lomia, Military Professor of the University, read a vigorous paper on "Military Instructions in State Institutions." The last paper was read by Gen. E. M. Rogers of Virginia on the "Volunteer in Camp and Field."

RICHLAND CENTRE, Wis., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The second day of the Wisconsin Dairyman's Convention opened propitiously. The crowd in attendance at each session was only limited by the capacity of the hall and the enthusiasm was stupendous. A paper was read by Prof. Ormsby of the State University on the subject of rich food in relation to milk. Maj. H. E. Alvord of Muntanville, N. Y., discussed why we churn and how. C. R. Beach of Whitewater briefly and wittily discussed what would be a fair return for a cow. He said $50 was the lowest return possible to success. Profs. Arnold and Henry discussed cheese-making, and answered numerous questions on the subject to the satisfaction of all. A general discussion followed each paper. In the evening a dairy banquet was given in the skating-rink to some 400 guests, at which numerous speeches were made, and the cow was Queen. Tomorrow is the closing day of the session.

IOWA—KILLED IN A COAL-MINE.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—E. A. Williams, a prominent coal man here, was killed by falling slate in the Guthrie mines last night.

John A. Owen, engineer of the construction-train which collided with a passenger-train near Muscatine yesterday, died at his home in this city last evening from injuries received.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 27.—The Rt.-Rev. John Hennessey, Bishop of Dubuque, while descending the main stairway of the episcopal residence this afternoon, fell and broke the main bone of his right leg above the ankle.

INDIANA—A BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Chris Spiker, proprietor of a large store at Spikerville, this county, early this morning captured a burglar, who had gained access to his establishment, rifled the cash-drawer, and begun drilling the safe-door. When Spiker arrived the fellow ran under the building, whither Spiker pursued him with a shotgun, and, by threatening to shoot, induced him to surrender. Spiker then searched him, recovered his money, secured a revolver and other implements of the profession, and then marched him to this city and turned him over to the authorities.

ROCHESTER, Ind., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The appointment of J. Q. Howell to the position of Postmaster at Kewanna recently has created discord in the Democratic ranks of that locality, and the post-office affairs are considerably complicated. Being installed, Howell immediately established the office in a location that is very inconvenient to the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town, and the latter have thus far refused to visit the new post-office, but have employed a minister who secures the mail as it arrives and takes it to the former location of the office, where it is distributed. There is apparently no prospects for a compromise until the office is removed to the old location.

MINNESOTA—UNITED IN MARRIAGE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 27.—Maj. Carter, a leading lawyer of Helena, M. T., and Miss Galen, daughter of H. F. Galen, the pioneer stage manager of Helena, were married by Father Shanley at the cathedral this morning. The bride was given away by her father. The groom's present to the bride was a valuable block of land in Helena.

MICHIGAN—SKIPPED WITH HIS EMPLOYES' MONEY.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 27.—A special from Hancock says: Angus McDonald of Osceola, a contractor on the Calumet & Hecla Railway, has skipped with $2,000, the wages of fifty men employed under him. He has heretofore borne a good reputation, and has been intrusted with large sums of money at various times. The chances of his capture are decidedly slim.

NEBRASKA—WILL NOT HANG THE DAY APPOINTED.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 27.—Ballard will not hang next Friday. A writ of error has been granted by the Supreme Court and proceedings staid for a new trial.

WILL BE BROUGHT TO CHICAGO.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Joseph S. Gratz, the Chicago diamond swindler, made an application this morning for a writ of habeas corpus, but it was refused, the requisition papers having been received. Detective Frazer started this evening for Chicago with his prisoner. Mrs. Gratz, his wife, left this morning for Flatonia, Tex.

SPORTING AFFAIRS.

SCHAEFER WINS IN THE SECOND NIGHT'S CONTEST—HOW HE AND VIGNAUX NOW STAND.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The billiard match between Jacob Schaefer and Maurice Vignaux was continued tonight.

The result of the previous night's play had left the score very much in favor of Schaefer—600 to 274. The audience again was large and the amphitheatre surrounding the table was filled. Every good shot was loudly applauded, and those shots which the multitude thought bad were in vigorous terms disapproved. Vignaux came forth at 8:05 p. m. and was applauded, Schaefer following a moment later with renewed applause. Both players were in evening dress. Meanwhile large odds were being offered on Schaefer. At 8:10 Umpire McCreery of St. Louis announced that the game would begin, with the understanding that Vignaux might make 900 points, if possible, during the evening to 600 points made by Schaefer. This was evidently to allow Vignaux to compare with Schaefer in his play of the previous night.

Schaefer began to play with the balls in the position in which they had been left the evening previous. He made 1. Vignaux made 15. Then Schaefer made a duck-egg, and Vignaux scored 3. Schaefer made 14, and Vignaux began to play in his most brilliant manner. He did not score many points, but they were all deserved, and he stopped only with 12 added points to his credit. Then "the magician" played and made nothing. Vignaux made 17. The game began to look interesting, and when Schaefer stopped playing in the sixth inning with only 16 points to his credit the hope of the friends of Vignaux began to revive. Vignaux then made 11. In the tenth inning Schaefer's manipulation of the balls elicited the admiration of the crowd, for it was admirable. The balls were all the time in the centre of the table, and 43 points were scored. Nothing could have been more delicate than Schaefer's manipulation. Then Vignaux played and made 34. Schaefer made a duck egg and Vignaux 4. Then Schaefer made 12 and Vignaux began a run which promised well, during which he had the balls frozen and respotted, but which produced only 52.

Schaefer in his fourteenth inning put together 178 buttons and Vignaux followed with 143 in brilliant style. Thereafter until the last inning but one Vignaux seemed to lose his nerve and was unable to run more than 25 in any inning. Schaefer, however, kept up his strong play, running 64 in his fifteenth inning, 31 in his twenty-second, and 89 in his twenty-sixth, thereby securing a good lead on the night's play, and he ran out his string in his thirtieth inning, making his total score for the two nights 1,200, against Vignaux's 835.

The score is as follows:

Schaefer—1, 0, 14, 0, 0, 16, 0, 0, 1, 43, 0, 12, 7, 178, 18, 1, 0, 4, 64, 3, 26, 31, 23, 0, 8, 89, 30, 5, 19, 18—600.

Vignaux—15, 3, 0, 12, 17, 11, 2, 2, 11, 34, 4, 52, 48, 143, 1, 1, 0, 25, 7, 6, 25, 0, 12, 7, 2, 23, 3, 94, 1—561.

Winner's average, 20; loser's average, 19.34. Time of game, 2 hours and 20 minutes.

LORILLARD WILL RETIRE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The *Turf, Field, and Farm* this week will say:

Mr. P. Lorillard, who has contributed so much to the development of racing in America, has decided to retire from the turf. His colors have been so conspicuous for so many years that the mere announcement of his withdrawal from track competitions will produce a sensation throughout the land and the world. The fame of Mr. Lorillard is not bounded by a continent. His victories with Iroquois made his name familiar to all ears in Europe. No name has figured more largely in the entry lists at Jerome Park, Sheepshead Bay, and Monmouth Park, and it will be odd not to find it there when future stakes close. Racing, however, will continue to flourish. It has grown to such vast proportions as not to be dependent on the efforts of any one man. Mr. Lorillard will sell his racing stable under the hammer at Rancocas Saturday, Feb. 27. It includes the great 6-year-old Drake Carter; the two 5-year-olds Pontiac and Emperor; three 4-year-olds, among them Unrest; nine 3-year-olds, one of which is the Flying Dewdrop; and twelve 2-year-olds, the get of Mortimer and the Duke of Magenta. The famous Wanda will not be offered, as she has been retired for breeding purposes.

SPORTING NOTES.

The second of the tie games in the short-stop billiard tournament took place last evening at Parker & Miller's North Side hall between John Mathews and Billy Hatley, and resulted in favor of the North-Sider. Mathews played the poorest billiards of any he has played since the tournament opened, while Hatley, on the other hand, played a very pretty and comparatively strong game from the start, his finish of the last five innings giving him an average for that distance of just 17. The thirty-eighth inning closed the game in Hatley's favor, the score standing 300 to 143. Hatley's average, 7 34-38; highest runs, 37, 28, 25. Mathews' average, 3 29-38; highest runs, 27, 25, 23. Time of game two hours and a half. Tonight's game will take place at Slosson's between Mathews and Gallagher. Should the latter win he wins the tournament, but should Mathews win the tournament will still stand tied.

Considerable interest is being manifested in local sporting circles in the catch-as-catch-can wrestling match which takes place at Central Music-Hall this evening between Lewis and the Jap. The latter seems to be a slight favorit in the betting, although none of the money offered upon him is allowed to remain long uncovered. Matsada will weigh tonight 157 and Lewis 175 pounds. The match is for stakes of $500, this amount having been posted with R. K. Fox of New York City, the winner of three out of five falls to be the winner of the stakes. Should Lewis win it is proposed by his friends here to match him against either Bibby or Acton.

O'Leary and Weston will arrive in the city this morning from Cleveland, and at noon will begin the last days of their 2,500 mile tramp at the Le Grand Rink on the North Side, it being the purpose to finish in this city. As the score now stands the contestants are but a few miles apart, with O'Leary still in the lead and something like 450 miles yet before him. Both men are in good condition and it is said have been saving themselves for the final spurt in this city.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 27.—O'Leary and Weston, the pedestrians, covered forty-two miles on the road in this the forty-fourth day of their match. The score now stands: O'Leary, 2,067 miles; Weston, 2,053. Both men left at 6:45 this evening for Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The Janesville polo team was defeated here tonight by the Milwaukees by a score of 3 to 1. The game was intensely exciting. The visitors tried to palm off one Ehlert, a professional skater from Chicago, as a member of their team, but, as the Milwaukees had played against Ehlert in Chicago, they knew differently, and declined to let Ehlert play. His loss seemed to rattle the Janesvilles, while the Milwaukees played like clockwork. Over 1,000 people witnessed the game.

A NEW DRY-GOODS STORE.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. TO OPEN A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT ON THE SITE OF THE OLD LANGHAM HOTEL.

Chicago is to have another large first-class retail dry-goods store, to be located on Wabash avenue. It was stated in THE TRIBUNE several weeks ago that the wholesale firm of James H. Walker & Co., composed of Columbus R. Cummings, William B. Howard, and James H. Walker, was considering the advisability of opening a retail department. They concluded yesterday to do it, and to make such a substantial addition to the capital of the firm as to place it on a footing to buy for cash and secure every possible facility for doing a large business. Mr. Thomas Kilpatrick of Taylor, Kilpatrick & Co. of Cleveland, a retail merchant of twenty-five years' experience and a man of large means, has been taken into partnership and will have charge of the store. Mr. Cummings and Mr. Howard own the building at the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Adams street, formerly the Langham Hotel, and this will be the location. It has a frontage of eighty feet on Wabash avenue and 180 on Adams, and when reconstructed will be six stories in hight. The firm expects to carry a stock of about $1,000,000, embracing every department of dry goods, carpets, and upholstery. Buyers will be sent abroad at once, as considerable time will be required to get together a suitable stock. It is the intention to be ready for business by August or September.

WESTERN RAILROADS BLOCKADED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—No sooner is the announcement of the clearing of the blockade made than travel is again interrupted. The heavy snow-storm which prevailed west of this city yesterday made the Santa Fé and Union Pacific trains from five to nine hours late in arriving. Trains from the East were also late, as a rule, and on the Santa Fé & Burlington no attempt was made to run through trains out this morning.

RAILROADS.

A Movement on Foot to Effect a Reorganization of the Central Traffic Association.

The Collapse of the Missouri River Passenger Association—Chicago's "Political Inspection."

Milwaukee & St. Paul's Kansas City Extension—The Baltimore & Ohio and the Pool.

Chairman M. E. Ingalls of the Committee of Eighteen of the old Central Traffic Association has just called a meeting of the various roads west of the western termini of the trunk lines and east of the Mississippi to be held in this city next Wednesday, Feb. 3, for the purpose of trying to effect a reorganization of the Central Traffic Association and thus get all the roads embraced in the above territory to join in the pooling agreement proposed by the trunk lines for their Western connections. The roads running east from Chicago have lately made a new pooling agreement that dovetails with the trunk line agreement. But the roads from other Western trunk lines have thus far failed to do so; it is found impossible to carry out a pooling agreement from Chicago east if the east-bound roads from other Western points do not adopt a similar agreement. To make an east-bound pool effective and secure the strict maintenance of rates it is necessary that all roads east of the Mississippi River to the Western termini of the trunk lines join the pool, and the object of the meeting called by Mr. Ingalls is to secure the coöperation of all the roads within the territory named. The trunk lines seem to be determined to force all their Western connections to come into the proposed pool. They have decided that those roads which agree to join the new pool at next week's meeting shall be protected with all the means at their command. Those roads that decline or fail to join the pool are to be cut off from all pro-rating arrangments with the trunk lines, and will be compelled to pay local rates from the western termini of the trunk lines to the seaboard. As this action would prevent the roads not in the pool from competing at equal terms with those in the pool, it is expected that all lines interested will join the Central Traffic Association. There is one road, however, that is entirely independent of the trunk lines that cannot be bulldozed by them into accepting the pooling agreement. This is the Chesapeake & Ohio, which has a direct line from Cincinnati, Louisville, and the Mississippi River to Newport News, Va., where export freight can be transferred to ocean steamers. It has also an independent outlet to Washington and Baltimore, and can reach New York by steamers from Newport News. This road has been taking considerable east-bound freight at cut rates, and it will undoubtedly continue to do so unless it should be induced by favorable concessions from the trunk lines to join the new combination. So long as this road remains independent it will be able to greatly annoy the trunk-line combination and that of their Western connections. It would also enable such of the Western lines as do not care to join the proposed combination to find an outlet over the Chesapeake & Ohio. The great problem, therefore, to be solved is what to do to overcome the competition of the Chesapeake & Ohio. If it can be induced to join the combination the trunk lines will have clear sailing, and they will be able to enforce any rates they may see fit to make. Owing to the unusual stagnation in business, and the absence of any demand in the East or in Europe for our products, there is no danger that rates will be made extortionately high, as such rates would stop east-bound shipments almost entirely until the opening of lake navigation. At present Mr. Blanchard is Commissioner of the east-bound pool from Chicago only, but the intention is to make him Commissioner of the proposed Central Traffic Association, in order to place him in charge of all the east-bound traffic from the various Western junction points. Mr. Blanchard is expected to arrive in this city this morning, where he will establish his headquarters, and he is expected to participate in the proceedings of next week's meeting and lend his aid and counsel to bring about the successful completion of the proposed organization.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE MISSOURI RIVER PASSENGER ASSOCIATION.

The collapse of the Chicago, St. Louis & Missouri River Passenger Association still forms the topic of conversation in railroad circles here, and the interested roads are engaged in explaining their position to prove that they are not responsible for the unfortunate result. The explanation made by the Milwaukee & St. Paul in yesterday's TRIBUNE for giving its notice of withdrawal from the association, and why it demands that the St. Paul business be included in the Missouri River agreement or covered by a similar agreement, has brought the Rock Island people to the front, who state that it is not their fault that an agreement for the maintenance of St. Paul rates has not been made before now. They say they have never been opposed to making a pool or any other kind of an agreement on St. Paul business, but they do not think that the Milwaukee & St. Paul had a right after the Missouri River agreement was perfected last week to come in and bulldoze the other roads into an arrangement to include the St. Paul business in the Missouri River agreement. All the Rock Island now asks is that the Milwaukee & St. Paul accept the Missouri River agreement, which it helped to form and voted to adopt, and then let the lines interested in the St. Paul business meet and make a similar agreement covering the St. Paul business. To show that efforts had been made to come to an understanding regarding Northwestern business during the last year the following letter from Mr. St. John of the Rock Island to Mr. Carpenter of the Milwaukee & St. Paul is reproduced:

> Your joint letter in regard to Northwestern business, dated Dec. 27, has been received. It contains a joint proposition regarding a Northwestern agreement, and is one to which this company could not give its assent. We are perfectly willing to make efforts with your companies in the matter of rates and commissions as proposed by you, but further than this we should decline to go at present.

Matters of such importance as a Northwestern agreement, the Rock Island people say, require a good deal of discussion, and it was not in the power of any one man to formulate an agreement which would be satisfactory to all concerned. In order to prove that it was not the Rock Island which prevented the formation of a St. Paul pool or agreement the information is furnished that last April a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Rock Island, Northwestern, and Milwaukee & St. Paul was held with a view of forming a pool and agreeing upon percentages. The representative of each road put the figures (percentages) on a slip of paper, and the result was as follows: The St. Paul proposed 40 per cent for Milwaukee & St. Paul, 36 per cent for Northwestern, and 24 per cent for Rock Island. The Northwestern proposed 37.2 per cent for the St. Paul, 37.2 for the Northwestern, and 25 per cent for Rock Island. The Rock Island proposed 40 per cent for St. Paul, 32 per cent for Northwestern, and 28 per cent for Rock Island. So far as the Rock Island Road is concerned it is claimed that the slight difference existing in its percentage could have been harmonized, but the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Northwestern failed to harmonize, the latter maintaining that it would not take less than the St. Paul. Consequently it was the difference between the Northwestern and St. Paul that prevented an agreement.

POLITICAL INSPECTION THE CURSE OF CHICAGO.

The full arguments of the delegations of business-men from St. Louis and Kansas City made before the meeting of managers of Western and Southwestern roads in this city last week urging the reduction in rates from Western points and a change in the percentage basis on business going via St. Louis have just been issued in pamphlet form by Commissioner Midgley. An outline of the remarks made by the various delegates has already been published in THE TRIBUNE. Some remarks made by Gen. Grier of St. Louis laying the blame for the diversion of business from Chicago upon the State inspection in this city and which were not published at the time are of considerable interest. He said a claim had been made by the Chicago people that in winter time, when the lakes are closed, the grain business is taken away from them; that the Southwestern route via St. Louis has been able to pay more for grain and take it via St. Louis; that Chicago has been almost entirely deprived of this business. He knew this was not so, because a few weeks ago he had occasion to thoroughly investigate the prices of corn. He took the price of corn, as in the case of wheat it was different, because Chicago deals in spring wheat while St. Louis deals in winter wheat. Take the average price of corn during the last twelve months and then take the average price in Chicago during the same time, and the price in Chicago would average from six to seven cents per bushel over the price in St. Louis. In winter time it averaged from three to five cents a bushel higher. Now, the Chicago people ask why, if that was so, does the corn go via St. Louis? Why does it not all go to Chicago, when the differential rate to Chicago is only five and two and eight-tenths cents per bushel higher, and the price is four and five cents per bushel higher? The trouble was in the inspection. The City of Chicago was, unfortunately, cursed with a political inspection which did much to help St. Louis. Some of St. Louis' friends in Illinois had tried to force it upon them at East St. Louis. Chicago was cursed with a political inspection, and the result was that they wouldn't grade corn in Chicago that every other market would grade; and the shippers in the West had become so disgusted with the Chicago inspection that they wouldn't ship their grain there in the winter time. In the summer time, when the inspection was alike, Chicago took nine-tenths of the entire grain from the Southwest.

THE B. & O. AND THE POOL.

Men interested in the management of the trunk-line pool business told Wall street today that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was about to advance its emigrant rates and that no further trouble would be heard of in that direction after Feb. 1. The following statement was quoted in the street as coming direct from the New York office of the Baltimore & Ohio Company:

> We are making as much business now on through business out of New York as we possibly could in a pool. We are well satisfied and do not contemplate any change of rates or policy at present.

Friends of President Sloan of the Lackawanna Road intimated today that he was inclined to make certain concessions to other coal-carrying companies, and some sort of an agreement, it was intimated, might be patched up before long. Director Benjamin G. Clark of the Lackawanna said that the annual statement will be submitted to the Board of Directors tomorrow, and will show that the company earned during 1885 between 7½ and 8 per cent. After paying the 7 per cent dividend the surplus will be about $150,000. In 1884 the company made between 10 and 11 per cent, and had a surplus at the end of that year of $710,000.

THE MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL'S KANSAS CITY LINE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Mr. P. D. Armour, partner of Mr. Plankinton, and the Western directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company have left New York, and President Mitchell was kept busy all day today answering leading questions from Wall street men anxious to know what business really had been transacted at the daily meetings of the last week. Before he left for Chicago Mr. Armour told his friends that the Kansas City extension had been fully determined upon, the other members of the Board of Directors said the same thing, but none of them would name the time when it was probable that work would be begun or the extension completed. A meeting of the St. Paul Executive Committee was held at the Wall street office of the company this afternoon. The proposed Kansas City line was what they were kept busy considering, and when they adjourned one of the members said that the extension would be built soon. Bonds at the rate of $20,000 a mile will be marketed of the Chicago & Pacific Western issue. It was stated that the cost of the construction of the new road would be about $7,000,000, and that after it was begun it would require eighteen months to finish it. President Mitchell insisted that no bonds would be issued at present, which leads some people to believe that there is to be a delay in building. It was not claimed that $20,000 a mile would be more than enough to pay the cost of grading and tracking the line, leaving other provision to be made for the creation of terminal facilities, bridges, etc., thus opening the door, of course, to the issue of terminal bonds, bridge bonds, and other securities to the company's liking. It was stated in Wall street that there has been a hitch in the plans for building the Kansas City line, because bids for building the line are a good deal higher than was expected, and the directors have not seen their way quite clear to building the road with the authorized issue of Chicago & Pacific Western bonds at the rate per mile allowed by the mortgage.

CONVERTING BONDS INTO STOCK.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The Reading Board of Managers today agreed to convert the 7 per cent convertible bonds of the company and the overdue coupons into stock at the option of the holders. Heretofore the coupons have not been recognized as convertible, and the feature adds to the value of the bonds, as they have overdue coupons for one and some bonds for two years on them. The board also elected Mr. Gowen general counsel of the company, and he will hereafter perform the duties of that position as well as those of President. The great deal in Reading bonds occupied the entire attention of the brokers on the Philadelphia exchange today. The general mortgages closed at 83¾ Tuesday night, sold up to 87½, and closed at 87 bid, with transactions amounting to nearly $400,000. The incomes rose from 44 to 51⅛, the first series 5s were bid up to 49 and closed at 46 bid and 49 asked, the second series 5s advanced to 22, and late in the day the adjustment scrip was bid up from 47 to 49. The street was divided in opinion as to the cause of this sudden boom in Reading securities, and there were various theories as to what brought it about. It was said to be a speculative move by Mr. Gowen's friends; that the generals were purchased in the interest of foreclosing parties; and that it was a street deal by speculative New Yorkers.

COULDN'T RESTORE THE CUT.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Messrs. Charles Stiff, Superintendent, and other Grand Trunk officials were here today on business connected with the line. During the afternoon they met a deputation from the various departments, twelve in number, and made known to them the decision of the General Manager regarding the petition sent in for a restoration of the former wages. Mr. Stiff regretted that Mr. Hickson could not see his way clear to restore the 10 per cent which had been deducted from their wages for a year past. What action will be taken by the employés remains to be seen. The officials left this evening for Windsor and thence to St. Thomas, where they will repeat the message of the General Manager.

NOTES.

Mr. H. R. Todd has been appointed agent of the Traders' Dispatch, with headquarters at Peoria, Ill., the appointment to take effect Feb. 1.

Commissioner Faithorn of the Western Freight Association announces new rates from Annandale, Edgar, Fairfield, and Glenville, on the Union Pacific, to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, etc.

Mr. Joe Ryan, agent of the Pittsburg Steel-Works in this city, has just made a contract for 300 sets of car-springs with the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railway, which intends to build a large number of improved freight cars at once.

The statement of the Oregon Improvement Company for the year ending Nov. 30 shows: Gross earnings, $2,811,957; operating expenses, $2,200,041; net earnings, $611,916. These figures show a decrease, as compared with 1884, in net earnings of $229,292.

The first train over the narrow gage line between Houston, Tex., and Shreveport, La., yesterday, crossed the Sabine River, the boundary line between Texas and Louisiana, on a temporary bridge. The completion of this road gives Houston another eastern outlet.

Commissioner Faithorn of the Cedar Rapids Association gives notice that, taking effect Feb. 1, 1886, east-bound rate No. 6, in special circular No. 3, dated Jan. 16, 1886, authorizing rate of 15 cents per 100 pounds upon packing-house product C. L., 24,000 pounds, from Cedar Rapids to Chicago, Milwaukee, and common points will be changed to read 18 cents per 100 pounds, C. L., 20,000 pounds.

Articles of incorporation of the Chicago, Nebraska, Arkansas & Northwestern Railroad were filed with the Secretary of the State of Nebraska a few days ago. The capital stock is $6,000,000. The line is to be 400 miles long, and to extend from a point on the south line of the State of Nebraska, between Franklin and Webster Counties, and it is to run by way of Omaha to a point on the Missouri River opposit Yankton.

The statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg and Erie for the year 1885, as compared with 1884, shows: Decrease in gross earnings, $2,951,884; in expenses, $1,047,251; in net earnings, $1,904,633. All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the year 1885 show a deficiency in meeting all liabilities of $1,082,024, being an increased deficiency, as compared with 1884, of $220,172.

The rumor is revived that the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company is projecting a new line to be built from Winona Junction, Wis., by way of the Waumandee Valley, to Eau Claire. This project was considered by the Northwestern several years ago, before the Milwaukee & St. Paul's Chippewa Valley Branch was built, but because of the pressure in other directions at that time was not carried out. It is now said that the route is being looked over by the engineers of the Northwestern, as there is some danger that the Burlington & Northern will occupy this territory if the Northwestern does not get the start of it.

The Hastings & Dakota Road has commenced a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the St. Paul & Taylor Falls Road to recover 20,000 acres of land which it claims were, through a mistake, given to the latter road. It takes the position that, inasmuch as the lands were placed by mistake in the hands of the St. Paul & Taylor Falls Road, that that road is merely the trustee for the Hastings & Dakota, and is bound to turn them over.

Commissioner L. D. Richardson of the Chicago and Ohio River pool left last evening for Toledo, where he is to meet Mr. William Orr, Secretary of the Middle and Western States Freight Association, to consider the cost of producing lumber at Michigan points and the facilities for handling the same in order to arrive upon a basis for making rates for lumber from Michigan points and Chicago to points in the Middle and Western States.

Commissioner Midgley of the Pacific Coast Association has called a meeting of the managers of the various roads members in this association to consider the application of the Northwestern for increased percentage. The report that the Northwestern has already given notice of withdrawal from this association is incorrect. It has simply asked for increased percentage, claiming that its present percentage in the pool is insufficient. It is understood, however, that the Northwestern means to give notice of withdrawal if no action is taken in the matter. The opinion is that there will be no serious difficulty regarding the matter, and it is understood that all the roads are willing that the request for a rearrangement of percentages should be submitted to arbitration.

BRUTAL LYNCHINGS.

CALIFORNIA VIGILANTES TAKE TWO PRISONERS FROM JAIL AND EXECUTE THEM IN A WOODSHED—NARROW ESCAPE FROM HANGING IN OHIO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—News has just been received from Susanville, county-seat of Larsen County, that last Saturday night a mob broke into the jail and hanged Vicente Olivas and Holden Dick. Their bodies were found Sunday morning suspended in a woodshed adjoining the jail. Olivas had no clothing on but his shirt. His neck was broken. His hands hung by his side, and on his throat were marks of fingers, he evidently having been choked into quietness. Holden Dick's appearance was ghastly in the extreme. The upper part of his body was covered with blood, leading one to believe that a desperate struggle had been had with him. The rope had in the first place been tied to his long hair. He was probably strung up in this manner in hopes of extracting a confession. The weight of his body had literally torn his scalp loose. The rope was then tied around his neck and a final pull given. He was only partially clothed. Holden Dick was arrested in Modoc County as the murderer of Samuel B. Shaw on Madeline Plains and was brought to Susanville in March last, where he was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death. The date of execution was not fixed, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court. Vicente Olivas was brought to Susanville last November from Pittville, where he had killed Griffith Logan and wounded a man by the name of McCoy, and would have killed the entire party of four men had not his pistol repeatedly missed fire. He was tried last week and a verdict of murder in the first degree rendered. The date of sentence was fixed for last Thursday, but the time was postponed until Saturday. The prisoner was brought before the Supreme Court Saturday morning for sentence, when a motion for a new trial was made, and time for passing sentence was again postponed until Jan. 26. This second postponement is believed to have infuriated the citizens to take the matter into their own hands. The lynching was the most brutal ever known in California.

VERMILION, O., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—This quiet town nearly became the scene of a lynching Tuesday afternoon. John Horn, a mechanic living at the hamlet of Birmingham, was arrested for abusing his daughter Alice, aged 14. He was taken before Justice Childs of Vermilion upon complaint of his neighbors, who were greatly excited. Horn acknowledged his guilt and bail was fixed at $1,000. During the hearing hundreds of angry and indignant citizens gathered on the streets and a project to lynch the brute was started. The authorities became alarmed and telegraphed the railroad officials to stop No. 5, the Lake Shore fast train. Crowds of fierce citizens hunted for the prisoner, but he was got aboard the train and lodged in jail at Sandusky. Upon being locked up he asked for a Bible. Horn is a widower, aged 45, and has four children.

HUMANE SOCIETY FAILURE.

IT PROSECUTES A FARMER FOR DEHORNING HIS CATTLE, AND, AS THE EVIDENCE WAS IN DEFENDANT'S FAVOR, ASKS FOR A DISMISSAL OF THE CASE.

GENESEO, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The trial of H. H. Haaff, for cruelty to animals consisting in dehorning cattle, came to a sudden close today by Mr. O. L. Dudley, Chief Agent of the Illinois Humane Society, asking on behalf of that society to have the case dismissed. The farmers who were summoned as witnesses all testified that dehorning was beneficial to animals, and the evidence being almost wholly in favor of the defendant the prosecution gave up the fight. Immediately after the court adjourned the farmers held a big meeting and passed resolutions in favor of the practice. Mr. Dudley says he was surprised at the evidence being so much in favor of the method, and that, as the trial would have resulted in the acquittal of the defendant, the Humane Society thought best to have the case dismissed. Dehorning will be indulged in very generally in this section in the spring.

HE WILL HANG.

THE FATE IN STORE FOR A MAN WHO BEHEADED HIS WIFE IN A FIT OF JEALOUSY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Michael Kaelin, the Swiss dairyman who murdered his wife Aug. 7 last, will pay the penalty of death for his crime. Tonight at 7:05 o'clock, after a consultation of ten minutes, the jury returned a verdict, finding him guilty of murder in the first degree, and fixing his punishment at death. The court-room was crowded at the time, and when the verdict was read there was loud applause. The prisoner's only plea was insanity and he carried himself accordingly during the trial. When the verdict was rendered he displayed no emotion at all beyond a slight twitching of his fingers and looked around him vacantly while the spectators applauded. Kaelin beheaded his wife. The cause was jealousy.

THE LANCASTER BANK MIX.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED TO STRAIGHTEN ITS AFFAIRS—MCNEIL PROBABLY INSOLVENT.

CLINTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Controller Cannon has formally notified the creditors of the Lancaster Bank of the appointment of John W. Corcoran as receiver, and the latter has taken formal possession of the institution, and an expert accountant, Arthur L. Simmons of Grafton, is retained as his assistant. Receiver Corcoran says he will straighten out the affairs of the institution as quickly as possible, and will probably throw W. H. McNeil into insolvency, owing to the fact that there are attachments on his real estate and personal property and because of the coming sale of McNeil's farm in Marlboro, N. H., some time in February.

HE DIED AT LAST.

MALONE, N.Y., Jan. 27.—Jan. 12 John S. Gillett, a commercial traveler for a New York grocery house, went into a drug-store here, and, taking a sixty-grain bottle of morphine off one of the shelves, swallowed its entire contents. He immediately relapsed into unconsciousness, and a few moments later was pronounced dead. Shortly after signs of life were visible, and the application of a galvanic battery brought him to life. Since then he lingered between life and death until yesterday, when he died. He was delirious during the entire period.

A Stubborn and Harassing Cough that will not yield to ordinary remedies may be thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a most effective remedy for all Bronchial or Pulmonary Disorders.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Council Authorizes the Mayor to Appoint a Drainage and Water-Supply Commission.

The Board of Education Lets the School-Desk Contract at Reasonable Figures.

Commissioner Cregier's Friends to Testify to Their Appreciation of His Work as a Public Servant.

An adjourned meeting of the City Council was held last evening, Ald. Young presiding. The question of the appointment of a drainage and water supply commission, which has been pending in the Council for the last four or five months, and which had been made a special order for last evening, was finally settled by the passage of the ordinance authorizing the Mayor to appoint the commission. The ordinance, as originally introduced and already published, authorizes the Mayor to appoint "an expert engineer, whose reputation is so high that his opinion will command the respect of the community, and two consulting engineers of like experience in engineering and sanitary matters." These three experts shall form the commission, and it shall be their duty to consider and investigate all plans, propositions, surveys, etc., relating directly or indirectly to the drainage and water supply of this city; and, after a thorough inquiry into the whole subject, to prepare a report which shall be ready not later than the next meeting of the Legislature in January, 1887. The salary of the Chief Engineer shall not exceed $10,000 per annum, and the salaries and expenses of the consulting engineers and all other expenses incidental to the work shall not exceed $20,000, the aggregate expenses being limited to $30,000, which shall be paid out of the water fund.

Ald. Campbell presumed the eminent expert would be a foreign gentleman who would not give his entire time to the work. A United States expert of that kind would be worth $20,000 to $30,000 a year, and would not be likely to accept the job, or, if he accepted it, would not give all his time to it. He thought the resolution should be amended and published for further consideration. It seemed to him that the "consulting engineers" who did the work should have as big a salary as the other expert. Ald. Drew argued that a master mind was necessary to boss the work. Ald. Lyke said the Council had been talking of the matter for three years, and he thought they could wait three or four days longer and let the resolution be published and further considered. Ald. Cullerton moved that the term "consulting" be stricken out and "assistant" inserted instead. One head engineer and two assistants seemed the proper thing. The amendment was passed, and the ordinance as amended was then passed by a unanimous vote.

A communication was received from the Mayor nominating G. Mills Rogers as prosecuting attorney, vice Judge Wallace, resigned. The nomination had been approved by the City Attorney and the Corporation Counsel, and was unanimously confirmed by the Council. On motion of Ald. Clarke an order was passed authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to complete the contract for the improvement of Lake street viaduct at a cost of $15,000, the money to be subsequently refunded by the various railroad companies benefited by the improvement. The Committee on Licenses recommended the passage of the twenty-four hour license ordinance with a $3 license fee. Ald. Appleton moved that the fee be made $25. The matter was temporarily postponed. The Committee on Fire and Water recommended the passage of an order requesting the City Electrician to furnish estimates for the lighting of the Chicago River from Rush street to Harrison by electricity. So ordered.

The committee to whom had been referred a resolution requesting Representatives in the State Legislature to urge the passage of a State appropriation for the dredging of the Illinois & Michigan Canal southward, and opening a sluiceway from the Desplaines River near Summit, providing for the periodical overflow of the river on the lands adjacent to the Ogden Dam, recommended the passage of the resolution. The matter was temporarily laid over. The Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred an ordinance granting permission to the Chicago Passenger Railway to construct tracks on parts of Austin avenue, Desplaines street, and Franklin street, recommended the passage of the ordinance. The matter was made a special order for Monday evening. Ald. Cullerton brought up the ordinance published Dec. 28 providing for keeping sidewalks clean of snow and ice. In the midst of a brief wrangle as to whether the ordinance should be sent for amendment to the Committee on Streets and Alleys or the Committee on Judiciary the Council adjourned.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met last evening, President Kraus in the chair. The Committee on School Sites reported that Henry Waller Jr. had refused to convey to the city the property at the corner of Fairfield avenue and Twelfth street for $7,800, in accordance with his bid. He admitted that the title to the east 95½ feet was in William E. McHenry and the remainder in Charles S. Waller. As there was great need of a school in that vicinity and plans for a building had already been prepared this action of Mr. Waller was not only embarrassing to the people, but caused great damage to the board, as it prevented the construction of any building at least for the present. The committee recommended that the attorney cause suit to be instituted against him for violation of contract. This was concurred in. The same committee recommended the purchase of 200x125 feet on the southwest corner of Lawndale avenue and Huron street for $2,400. Referred to the Council.

The Committee on Building and Grounds reported bids amounting to $112,440 for the construction of the new West Division High School on the corner of Congress and Laflin streets. The original plans had been modified, the first bids received being $158,967. The contracts were awarded, but a motion to reconsider was entered by Inspector Story. Contracts aggregating $53,137 for the erection of the Hendricks School, at York and Laflin streets, were awarded.

The action of the board in throwing out the bids for desks for five schools because they were too high seems to have broken the combination in that article of school furniture. New proposals were advertised for, and they were received yesterday afternoon, the bidders holding off until the last minute. Upon opening the bids it was found that the prices averaged over 30 per cent lower, and contracts were let at the following figures: Size A, $2.15 and $2.20; B, $2.05 and $2.10; C, $1.85 and $2.05; D, $1.70 and $2; E, $1.50 and $1.85. The aggregate cost is $6,500 less than it would have been if the other bids had been accepted. It was stated in the board-room after the session that the School Agent claimed that the 630 desks put into the Healy School for $2.19 each by A. H. Andrews & Co. were not up to the sample. If this turns out to be true they will have to be taken out. The School Agent was instructed to have the samples put in a place where they could not be tampered, with in order that the desks delivered might be examined to see if they were according to the contract.

Clara Mahony was elected Principal of the Longfellow School, whose Principal, Ella Patterson, is to be transferred to the Cooper School when it is completed. It was decided to reopen the Kinzie as a primary school, and Maggie Burns was elected Principal.

The Committee on Libraries submitted a long report, which was laid over. It showed that twenty schools have no libraries at all and that the volumes in the others are as follows: Brighton, 300; Carpenter, 216; Clark, 335; Cottage Grove, 500; Dore, 129; Douglas, 2,500; Franklin, 1,153; Garfield, 110; Jones, 513; Hoyne, 271; Marquette, 79; Mosley, 1,200; Newberry, 337; Pickard, 116; Scammon, 92; Throop, 350; Webster, 312; Washington, 500; Wells, 307; Haven, 2,500; Lincoln, 300; West Jackson Street, 164; Keith, 150; Ogden, 500; Raymond, 200; total, 13,189—all of them donated. A list of 175 books costing $100 was recommended for each grammar school that has no library.

Inspectors Collier and Doolittle reported that favorable results were expected from the calisthenic exercises introduced into four schools. The Joint Committee on Text Books and Deaf-Mute Schools were instructed to consider whether a change should be made in the instruction of deaf mutes, especially as to speech and lip reading. Superintendent Howland reported that of 2,500 pupils now attending the night schools only 25 per cent attended last year. The board then adjourned.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

A committee composed of Gen. Joseph Stockton, T. T. Gurney, Gen. Charles FitzSimons, Thomas C. Clarke, John R. Walsh, Martin J. Russell, John N. Clark, and W. C. D. Grannis, representing his friends, have written Commissioner Cregier expressing regret at his retirement from the office which he has held so long and ably filled and that he was about to sever his connection with the public works of the city after serving well and faithfully for over thirty years, and asking him to name a day when they can entertain him at dinner and express approval of his public acts and their warmest wishes for his success in his new and highly responsible position. In acknowledgment the Commissioner said: "I deem myself fortunate indeed to be the recipient of the generous expression of kindness and good will embodied in your esteemed letter, because, as a public servant, to have won a fair measure of the respect and confidence of my fellow-citizens in humble efforts to secure them is to me among life's highest prizes. I need not say, therefore, that such recompense, emanating from so distinguished a source, is not only highly gratifying but is fully and justly appreciated." He suggests Feb. 5 as the day for meeting his friends. The banquet will be held at the Palmer.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, decided to recommend the passage of the order for the removal of the obstructions in Shields avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-third, so that the street can be opened; also the filing of the ordinance prohibiting fruit-stands on street corners.

Mayor Harrison yesterday addressed a letter to Leo P. Dwyer and William Hollister of the committee from the Trade and Labor Assembly who had preferred charges of brutality against Capt. Bonfield in reply to one from the committee complaining that "obstacles were thrown in their way by city officials." The Mayor repudiated the aspersions thrown upon the officials and employés of the city, and said that the special tribunal of ex-Judges of the Circuit Court, or other court of record of Cook County, would not do at all, because the special court so organized would not have the power to summon witnesses or punish them in case they committed perjury. After a eulogy of Capt. Bonfield, whom "he had watched for seven years," the Mayor closed by refusing to "ruin a policeman's reputation on the statement of his enemies when the charges are explicitly denied by the man accused."

AMUSEMENTS IN GOTHAM.

BOOTH'S COMING ENGAGEMENT AT THE FIFTH AVENUE—BARRETT'S AMBITION—THE AMERICAN OPERA—THREE IMITATORS OF HENRY IRVING.

The principal theatrical event of the near future is the coming of Edwin Booth to the Fifth Avenue Theatre. This event will occur Feb. 1. Mr. Booth's engagement is for a period of four weeks, and he will begin in John Howard Payne's tragedy of "Brutus." It is given out that John Stetson is to build new scenery and properties for this production, and that Mr. Booth's company, which is furnished by Mr. Montgomery Field from the regular stock organization of the Boston Museum, will be exceptionally strong and well costumed. During this engagement Mr. Booth will return to the Cibber version of "Richard III." Some years ago this tragedian made an acting version of Shakspeare's "Richard III," in which he preserved the original dialog almost entirely, only altering the sequence of the scenes and changing a few speeches from one act to another. He entirely eliminated the Cibber additions and introductions, and made a play that was genuinely Shakspearean practicable for stage representation. It was often picturesque, but it lacked the intensely dramatic quality which the Cibber arrangement possesses. Mr. Booth has found that his adaptation of the play is not as popular as the regular acting edition, and so, in deference to the wishes of his business management, he returns to the version in which his illustrious father was so great. The program arranged for this season also includes the fine drama of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," in which Mr. Booth will be seen as Sir Giles Overreach for the first time in many years. The engagement of Lawrence Barrett also begins the 1st of February at the Star Theatre. Mr. Barrett opens in Hugo's "Hernani." This play Mr. Barrett recently revived in Philadelphia and scored a brilliant success. It is said that Edwin Booth will retire from the stage after next season. He has expressed his desire to do this, and it is very probable that he will carry out this design. The arrangements for his farewell tour of the United States are in the hands of Lawrence Barrett, who is to give his personal attention to the selection of the company, the making of scenery, and the costumes. When Edwin Booth retires from the stage he will have left the field for Mr. Barrett to bustle in. The latter will then be the representative American tragedian—a distinction which he richly deserves, for he has the indefatigable capacity for hard work which is considered an essential attribute of genius. He is a careful student, a courageous and enterprising manager, a great actor, and an intellectual power. Mr. Barrett's ambition is to become in America what Henry Irving is in England—an educator and a pleasure.

What is now called "American opera" has usurped a great deal of attention here for the last fortnight, and there is something very ludicrous in the grim determination of the stockholders of the Academy to like English opera—for that is what it really is—in spite of their traditional prejudices against it. From the start the thing has been a success of management. Mrs. Thurber, who is the female Warwick behind all the stockholders, has really succeeded by her own enthusiasm and indomitable energy in making her scheme assume the proportions and appearance of success. She is an ardent admirer of Theodore Thomas, and there are several people who do not hesitate to say that, instead of making him contribute to English opera, she is making the opera scheme contribute to his rehabilitation. Mr. Thomas has never been a really successful musician here, owing to his doctrinaire notions and his incorrigible prejudices. He manages to get into hot water about as often as anybody, and he is not in any way identified with opera, and certainly not with English opera. This is said by many of the musicians to be a weak spot in the scheme. Mrs. Thurber, moreover, pays him a handsome sum out of her private purse, so it is asserted, and stands by him. The strong part of the American opera so far has been its ballet, and "Orpheus and Eurydice," dug up from the last century, was little more than a musical framework to exhibit it.

It is as peculiar as it is laughable, but it is a fact that three Henry Irvings are at present visible on the New York stage, not to speak of Henry Dixey's avowed caricature in "Adonis." One is Kyrie Bellew at Wallack's. Nature has given him an unmistakably Irvingesque cast of features; but only affectation can be responsible for the automatic legs and disjointed elocution which consort but illy with the rôle which the actor fills, otherwise bravely, in "Hoodman Blind." The second of the ilk is Mr. Flockton at the Madison Square Theatre. I suppose he really cannot help looking and speaking like his great London contemporary. At any rate, he has kept it up with extraordinary persistence ever since he attempted to star in Irving's part in the "Flying Dutchman" some years ago. Mr. Flockton is a good actor; and if a man is born another man's double, he ought, perhaps, to be regarded more in pity than in anger. Young Mr. Vanderfelt, who plays with Modjeska at the Star, appears to possess the inclination rather than the power to imitate Irving. However, it is easy enough to let the hair grow long, to practice angularity, and to sepulchrize the voice, so that the juvenile actor manages to produce a recognizable outward copy at the cost of obscuring whatever real talent he may possess.—*Lathrop's letter.*

A HOME AT LAST.

OLIVE M. HAMILTON, AGED 4 YEARS, OVER WHOM THERE HAS BEEN MUCH CONTROVERSY, IS ADOPTED BY MRS. FREDERICK L. DEPEW.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The controversy over the possession of Olive M. Hamilton, the 4-year-old daughter of Mrs. Hamilton of No. 1926 Wabash avenue, Chicago, came to a sudden end this morning by the adoption of the child by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Depew of Berlin avenue. Depew is a Michigan Central conductor, and the child has fallen into good hands. About three years ago Mrs. Hamilton left the child in charge of Mrs. Walker, who runs a Larned street intelligence office. Mrs. Walker gave the child to Mrs. Eugene McCarthy of Spring Wells, who was to receive $5 a week for her care. Subsequently Mrs. McCarthy loaned Olive to Mrs. Depew, who became very much attached to her, and refused to return her to Mrs. McCarthy, and commenced proceedings to adopt her. Mrs. McCarthy began habeas-corpus proceedings. Judge Jennison turned Olive over to her mother and the latter gave her to the Depews. The case has excited considerable interest.

WANTS DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.

HENDERSON, Tex., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—A libel suit was filed today in the District Court against the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* by John Price and others in the sum of $100,000. The suit is occasioned by articles published a short time after the murder of Conductor Frazer on the Missouri Pacific train near Henderson Jan. 19, 1885, in which Price is charged with being the principal in the tragedy.

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

MILWAUKEE MENTION.

AN INTERESTING CASE SHORTLY TO MAKE ITS APPEARANCE IN THE UNITED STATES COURT—CONGRESSMAN RANKIN'S SUCCESSOR.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—An interesting case will shortly make its appearance in the United States Court here. Sept. 20, 1880, a spark from the propeller Oconto of the Goodrich Transportation Company's line started an extensive fire at Green Bay, and numerous damage suits were brought by property-owners against the Goodrich Company. The defendant has now prepared a petition to the United States Court asking that it ascertain whether the defendant is liable for the loss caused by the fire, and, if so liable, to limit its liability to the value of the steamer and freight. One effect of this proceeding, if sustained, will be to suspend all actions in State courts and determine the question of defendant's liability for all loss caused by the fire in the one proceeding. As the value of the steamer and freight is claimed to have been $12,100, if the steamer is adjudged liable that will be the sum to be divided pro rata among all the losers who may elect to go into the proceedings. If this plan of combining all the questions in a single proceeding and transferring apparently endless litigation from the State to Federal courts is sustained, it will relieve the local community interested of a burden of costs, besides promising a speedier result. The question will be argued in the United States Court next Monday.

By quiet talk indulged in by leading Democrats today a very favorable sentiment has been shown for Theo Kersten, a Chilton banker, as a successor to the Hon. Joseph Rankin as Congressional Representative from the Fifth District.

Anton Fischer and Charles Brasler were arrested today on the charge of an attempt at safe-breaking. The prisoners admitted their guilt. They tried to break open the safe of Carpeles, Hartmann & Co.'s establishment on Sixth street, but after working at it for five hours they abandoned the job in disgust. The safe was an old-timer, but it was impregnable to the assaults of the amateur cracksmen. Fischer was formerly employed at Carpeles & Hartmann's place as night-watchman, but resigned Monday in order to have a clear field for his burglarious enterprise. It was the attempt at robbery following so close upon Fischer's resignation that caused suspicion to point in his direction.

OCEAN TRAVEL.

AUSTIN CORBIN'S SCHEME FOR REVOLUTIONIZING IT—TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR SIX FAST SAILERS.

Mr. Austin Corbin, the Long Island railroad magnate and banker, speaking to the writer of his scheme for revolutionizing ocean travel, said yesterday: "It will cost $10,000,000 in all, or $1,250,000 for each of the six vessels. All the money is pledged to me by Americans, and the only thing I wait for is for Congress to pass the bill allowing us to purchase the vessels from the only place where they can be made. Perry Belmont and John J. Adams of New York are in charge of the bill. It has been before Congress once this session, and has been referred to the Committee on Commerce, which you know made a unanimously favorable report on it last session, but the session closed before the House could get to it. I have reason to be extremely hopeful that Congress will pass the bill this session and that the President will sign it. The ships are to be of 7,000 tons burden, and Pearce, the great Clyde builder, to whom I would give the contract, assures me that a speed of twenty knots per hour can be secured for them. They would be the fastest and best afloat, and to make Congress remove the disability under which I as well as other Americans are placed in being debarred from purchasing ships abroad, I have pledged myself in the bill to turn them over to the Government at an appraised price in case of war.—*Lathrop's letter.*

Fourteen photographs, 3 styles, for $3, at Stevens' Gallery, McVicker's Theatre, this week.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the management of.................J. M. HILL
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee, the incomparable
ROSINA VOKES,
And Her London Comedy Company, in Their Exquisite Triple Bill,
"MY MILLINER'S BILL," and "A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL."

COLUMBIA THEATRE—EXTRA.

Her Majesty's Opera Co

For Two Weeks, Beginning Monday, Feb. 8, 1886.

Sale of Seats for the season begins this day at the Box Office.
Monday—CARMEN. Mme. MINNIE HAUK.
Tuesday—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Debut of Mlle. ALMA FOHSTROM.
Wednesday—MANON. Mme. MINNIE HAUK.
Thursday—FRA DIAVOLO. Mlle. ALMA FOHSTROM.
Friday—LA TRAVIATA. Mme. LILLIAN NORDICA.
Saturday—FAUST. Mlle. ALMA FOHSTROM.
Saturday Grand Matinee—Mme. MINNIE HAUK.
The following scale of POPULAR PRICES has been arranged. Subscription for first week, comprising six Nights and one Matinee, purchasers to have option of taking second week at same terms:
Lower Boxes, $110.00. Balcony Boxes, $70.00. Upper Boxes, $60.00.
Parisian Boxes (seating 3), $60.00. Parquette and Parquette Circle, $15.00.
NIGHT SALE—Boxes, $20.00, $12.00, $10.00. Parquette and Parquette Circle, $2.50.
Last 4 rows Parquette Circle, $2.00. First 3 rows Balcony, $2.00. Next 8 rows, $1.50.
Last 5 rows Balcony, $1.00. Family Circle, reserved, 75c. Circle, 50c.
GENERAL ADMISSION, $1.00.
Sale of Single Seats begins Tuesday, Feb. 2.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Monday, Jan. 25, and all week,
FAT LADIES' SPELLING BEE.
THE COBRA PERFORMER.
JOHNNY PRINDELL'S PLEASURE PARTY.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Monday, Jan. 25, and all week.
THE WILD CHILD OF THE PAMPAS.
THE LIVING 2-HEADED COW.
Sarsfield & Alden's in Baby Comedy Co.

THE GOLDTHWAITE TESTIMONIAL.
Grand Combination (Minstrel) Performance.
100 CELEBRATED ARTISTS.
HAVERLY'S MINSTREL THEATER.
Afternoon and Evening, Friday, Jan. 29.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Entrance on Clark-st., opposite the Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..............Lessee and Manager.
STILL THEY COME! THE CROWDS CONTINUE!
A TIN SOLDIER
Duplicates the Phenomenal Success of Its Twin Sister, "A RAG BABY."
Every Night This Week. Matinee Saturday.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
"More Beautiful and Impressive Than Ever."
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE COMEDIANS,
ROBSON & CRANE,
AS THE
TWO DROMIOS
In their magnificent production of Shakspeare's
Comedy of Errors,
Under the direction of JOS. BROOKS.
"The most important production of a Shakspearean play during the present decade."
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE SUNDAY NIGHT.

The One Special Event of the Week!
AT HAVERLY'S MINSTREL THEATER.
GRAND ARRAY OF PERFORMERS!
"He has got them on his list!" Friday Afternoon and Evening, Jan. 29. "On the List!"

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THE SURPRISE OF THE SEASON!
Second and last week of "NANON." Crowded houses nightly applaud the
CARLETON OPERA COMPANY
From the Casino, New York, comprising
MR. W. T. CARLETON AND SIXTY ARTISTS,
In Genee's Comic Opera
NANON.
An artistic revelation in Opera Comique.
Every evening and only Matinee Saturday.
SUNDAY, JAN. 31—The Hanlon Brothers in the Fairy Spectacle "FANTASMA."
WANTED—2,000 cats for Hanlon's Fantasma. Apply at stage door 10 a. m. Saturday.

Great "List" of Minstrel Specialties!
"Everybody On!"
Read the "List" at
HAVERLY'S MINSTREL THEATER,
Friday Afternoon and Evening, Jan. 29th.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
New Dime Museum & Bijou Theatre,
Randolph-st., near Clark.
Great Musical Freaks! Singing Freaks. Warbling Freaks, Freaks who play instruments with their toes. Mexican Wax Statuary. Hogan Brothers Comedy Constellation Company.
☞ Next week—Smallest Horses in the world.

CASINO SKATING ACADEMY,
Corner of Twenty-fourth and State-sts.
REUNION of all the old patrons of roller skating in Chicago and vicinity Wednesday Evening, Feb. 3. Illustrations of double skating by Miss Maud Campbell and Mr. R. H. Thatcher.
C. B. WHITNEY, Manager.

FURNITURE SACRIFICED!

SPIEGEL & CO.

Would rather supply your wants in the Furniture line at a

GREAT SACRIFICE

Than move their stock into their New Warerooms.

The Furniture they offer is known as the best. The

PRICES

They quote shall be known as

The Very Lowest

Ever offered.

March 1st they will occupy their new warerooms at 249 & 251 State-st. Prior to that time all articles in stock

Regardless of Values!

SPIEGEL & CO.

Reliable and Durable Furniture,

251 to 257 Wabash-av.

HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS.
Madison Street Theatre, between State and Dearborn-sts.
How You Hear Them Talk in Hotels.
Don't read! If you do, don't tell.
JOHN, what does the doctor say? The doctor says: "Proper medicine at Haverly." "What is it?" "Great show by great people, given in a great manner. Good show means good houses in Chicago every time." "Was you there?" "Yes. Doctor says must go often; does me good. Last week present company. Sweatnam immense! McWade delightful. Hart is funny: also Hallen and McAvoy; in fact, very funny show."
Tomorrow (Friday) at 2 p. m., great congregation of minstrels and specialists. Goldthwaite testimonial. Doors open at 1 and 7; performance 2 and 8 sharp.
Last Minstrel Family Matinee Saturday. Admission, 25 and 50. Night, 25, 50, 75, and $1.

HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS.
EXTRA—SPECIAL GRAND MATINEE TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, AT 2.
100 Specialty and Minstrel Volunteers.
Magnificent illuminated mid-day performance. Don't miss it. Tickets exchangeable for reserved seats, afternoon or evening. For sale at following hotels: Palmer, Grand Pacific, Tremont, Leland, McCoy's, Matteson, Commercial, Brevoort, Clifton, Continental, Atlantic, Sherman, Revere, and Gault. All Hannah & Hogg's Wine Rooms, Chapin & Gore's, Old Drum, New Drum, Kuhn's, Kane's, Arnstein's, Williams', Boyle's, Bent's, Delmonico, Caldron's, Dwyer's, Daniel's, Dunham's, Dwight's, Ed Smith's, Lee's, Murbach, McGeary's, Chester's, Gale's, Myer's, Gray's, Batchelder's.

THE GOLDTHWAITE TESTIMONIAL.
HAVERLY'S MINSTREL THEATER.
MONSTER SHOW!
100 Volunteers!—All the great specialties of the week tomorrow at 2 p. m.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees,
WILLIAM REDMUND and MRS. THOS. BARRY,
Presenting Osborne's Grand Romantic Drama,
A MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE.
A Great Cast. Superb Costumes.
Prices, 50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.
Next week—Louise Sylvester in A HOT TIME.

The Event of the Week Tomorrow.
THE GOLDTHWAITE TESTIMONIAL.
Great Array of Performers! "He's got them on his list!" Friday Afternoon and Evening, Jan. 29.
Oh! See the List! Oh! See the List!

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Fire-Proof—Cor. Clark and Washington-sts.
Every Evening, and Saturday Matinee,
ROSE COGHLAN,
In Herman Merivale's New Domestic Play,
OUR JOAN.
Matinee prices, 25c to $1.
Jan. 31—McNish, Johnson & Slavin's Minstrels.

GREAT LIST OF SPECIALTIES!
Goldthwaite Testimonial!
Haverly's Minstrel Theater!
Friday Afternoon and Evening, Jan. 29.
"He's got them on his list!"

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Tonight, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, 8,000 people—think of it—during past three nights have crowded the popular People's Theatre to witness
James H. Wallick's "Bandit King."
A Miracle of Marvelous Acting Horses possessing human intelligence—Raider, Charger, Texas, and Arabian Jim. Monday—ALL-STAR Specialty Co.

"He's Got Them on His List!"
Who? JAMES C. GOLDTHWAITE.
What? All the Boomers of Minstrelsy.
When? Friday Afternoon and Evening, Jan. 29.
Where? HAVERLY'S MINSTREL THEATER.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Immense Hit! Great Success!
HARRISON AND GOURLAY IN
"OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN INTO THE FIRE."
Monday—"Michael Strogoff."

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.
PRICES, 10, 20, 30 CENTS.
DEN THOMPSON'S IRISH COMEDY,
"McFADDEN'S TRIUMPH."
STAR OLIO.
Daily at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

STANDARD THEATRE,
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
JOSEPH MURPHY.
Thu., Fri., Sat. eve., and Sat. Mat., KERRY GOW.
Sunday eve. and Mat., SHAUN RHUE.
Monday, Feb. 1, PAT ROONEY'S Comedy Co.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama Place.

Battle of Shiloh,
Never was battle so vividly depicted. Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open daily (Sundays included) from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

H. N. Davis, St. Louis, and L. T. Dickinson, Danville, Ill., are at the Tremont.

J. I. Case, Racine, Wis., and Oliver Adams, New York, are at the Sherman.

A. L. McNaughton, Milwaukee, and George L. Dillman, Portland, Ore., are at the Leland.

H. A. Taylor, Hudson, Wis.; J. C. Spencer, Milwaukee; and Philip Bright, London, England, are at the Grand Pacific.

Judge M. V. Brookings, Sioux Falls, Dak.; F. G. Cowie, Washington; and Charles W. Dexter, Boston, are at the Palmer.

IN GENERAL.

Most of the grand jury went out to the Poorhouse and Infirmary yesterday, and, after looking through the institutions, expressed themselves well satisfied with the condition of things.

At the meeting of the National Veteran Association last night the report of the Treasurer, which was read, showed the following figures: Receipts, $944.96; disbursements, $947.61—leaving a deficit of $2.85.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 32° above zero; 9 a. m., 32°; 10 a. m., 33°; 11 a. m., 33°; 12 m., 33°; 1 p. m., 33°; 3 p. m., 33°; 6 p. m., 34°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.45; 6 p. m., 29.48.

There was a very light attendance at the meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Branch of the Irish National League last night at No. 256 North Clark street. Speeches were made by T. J. Condon and Andrew Foy, and several new members were received.

John Hussey, a driver for Marshall Field & Co., is under arrest charged with assault. Yesterday while driving past the corner of Clark and Randolph streets he ran down Mrs. F. Dow of No. 113 Superior street. One of the wheels passed over her ankle, and she is otherwise badly hurt.

Herman Otten, a plethoric German, complained to Justice Meech yesterday that his 19-year-old son had committed the sin of perjury and was about to commit the mistake of matrimony. The young man is said to have secured a license permitting him to wed a young woman of no particular character living on Twelfth street. Otten secured a warrant for the youth's arrest, but refused to allow the police to serve it.

Lieut. Bedell's men yesterday raided a number of the policy-shops that infest certain localities in the southern part of the city. John Brown and John Porter, keepers of a place at No. 2107 State street, Rose Smith, William Shorely, C. F. Swan, Edward Childs, and Marcus Fougere were booked as keepers, and are subject to a fine of $100. The inmates taken from the different places gave the names of James Merfield, Theodore Burchler, Arthur Clifton, Samuel Plumer, Julius Maker, Edward Shipton, James Barton, James Shields, and George Brown.

There was no further conflict between the employés of the rival gas companies yesterday. Early in the morning the new company sent a force of men to the seat of war on Washington street with instructions to prevent the meters from being disconnected. The old company, however, in compliance with a request from the agents of the building, kept its men away. Seeing that everything was quiet and that no further demonstration was likely to be made, the employés of the new company were withdrawn. The quarrel was concluded by Judge Blodgett entering an order requiring the employés of the Consumers' Company to vacate the building and remove their meters.

The day of prayer for colleges will be especially observed this year. Besides a meeting in the chapel of the Congregational Seminary on the West Side, corner of Ashland and Warren avenues, as well as at the Presbyterian Seminary on the North Side, a conference of all the theological seminaries, law and medical schools and colleges of Chicago is to be held at Farwell Hall this evening at 7:45. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. J. E. K. Studd of Cambridge, Eng., who was Captain of the Cambridge cricket eleven. He was one of Mr. Moody's converts during his visit at Cambridge. He will tell the thrilling story of the departure for China as missionaries last summer of his brother and six other young men, most of whom were prominent in the university athletic circles. Some of them before going as missionaries followed the example of the apostles, in giving up all they had. The results of their work have been marked. Mr. Wishard, the International College Secretary, will also address the meeting.

JOHN FLAHERTY'S TRIAL.

The trial of John, alias "Bull," Flaherty for the killing of Peter Garrity was resumed before Judge Tuley yesterday. Thomas Ryan, the man with whom Flaherty was fighting when Garrity interfered, said Flaherty came up to him where he was sitting on the sidewalk, threw an apple-core in his face, and took the pipe he was smoking out of his mouth. Witness said Flaherty snapped a revolver in his face twice, but it did not go off. He retreated, and Garrity stepped forward and threw Flaherty down in the ditch. Garrity was then shot, and witness held Flaherty down in the ditch until a policeman came. L. H. Cody, a lawyer, took Garrity's ante-mortem statement at the County Hospital. Garrity claimed that he simply stepped between Flaherty and Ryan to stop them from fighting, when he was shot in the abdomen by Flaherty.

John Flaherty, the defendant, said he was 23 years old, a packing-house hand, and resided at No. 4821 Loomis street. He took Ryan's pipe out of his mouth in fun, but returned it. Ryan grumblingly accused witness of always drinking beer at other people's expense and never "treating." Witness called him a liar. Blows followed, and Garrity interfered, striking witness several times, while Ryan kicked him. When he fell under Garrity he yelled, "Get off, I've had enough." Garrity said, "I'll shoot you," and the witness shot. When cross-examined Flaherty denied that he beat his crippled brother and took the revolver with which the shooting was done away from him. He admitted that he was indicted in the Criminal Court for assault with intent to do a bodily injury at a previous time.

Court adjourned to 9:30 o'clock today, and there are only two more witnesses to be heard.

LOOKING FOR A SUPPOSED BANK SWINDLER.

The Merchants' Detective Association is looking for one H. J. Blunt, who is believed to be a partner of Hale, alias Bouman, now in custody for swindling several country banks. Blunt took a trick in Milwaukee for $1,000, and yesterday another came to the surface. July 2 he went into the German Bank at Sheboygan and asked for a draft on Chicago for $1,500, and a duplicate. The cashier told him a duplicate would not be issued until the original was lost. Blunt said he was going to send it to Idaho; that the party needed funds at once; he had lost several letters within six months, and intended to send the duplicate a few days after the other. It was suggested that he forward the currency by express. He said the cost was too high. The cashier finally gave him a duplicate, telling him the correspondent would be advised if it were paid first not to pay the original. Both drafts were drawn on the First National Bank of this city. July 15 the duplicate was deposited with S. A. Kean & Co., it appearing on the back that Blunt was stopping at the Gault House. The draft was put through the Clearing-House by the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, and the First National paid it. Aug. 4 the Wisconsin Fire & Marine Insurance Company Bank of Milwaukee sent the original to the Trust Company, but when it reached the First National it was not paid. Whether Blunt had the original draft cashed is unknown, but it is thought probably that he did or the detective agency would not be looking for him. He is described simply as a "well-dressed gentleman, about 28 or 30 years of age."

CLEARING THE STREETS OF SNOW.

Ever since the snow began to fall teams have been busy hauling it from the business district to the lake shore, between Madison and Randolph streets, where it is dumped. The snow heaped up there has assumed the proportions of a miniature mountain. The work of cleaning the streets is in the hands of Buchanan Bros. and George S. Wells, and each storekeeper pays a certain sum for the work, or else his place is left unattended to. An agreement has been made by the two dividing the work, one taking that part of the district lying north of Randolph and east of State and the other the rest. Wells employs at present 250 men and 100 teams, and will today employ twice as many if he can get them. They work in gangs, part of them at night. The teamsters get 25 cents for every load they dump, making all the way from $2.50 to $4 per day.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS.

IMPORTANT SUPEREME COURT DECISION AFFECTING THE COLLECTION OF DUTIES—A DISHONEST POSTMASTER—ITEMS.

For years importers have protested against the payment of a tax on the packages, or "cartons" as they are called in commercial circles, in which importations of hosiery and delicate fabrics generally are packed. The courts have not infrequently been appealed to, and in nearly every case decided adversely to the claimant. A recent case was so adjudicated by Judge Wallace of the United States Court for the New York circuit, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court at Washington. Yesterday Collector Seeberger was informed that the latter court had reversed the decision of Judge Wallace and remanded the case. This will be of interest to many importers in Chicago who were plaintiffs in a suit before Judge Blodgett arising out of a similar condition of affairs, and in which the latter cited the decision of Judge Wallace and adopted it, subject, of course, to the decision upon the appeal.

Reports were received at the Inspector's office yesterday of the arrest of C. E. Keeler, Postmaster, and F. H. Parker, his assistant, at Lake Mills, Ia., on the charge of converting to their own use money-order funds. They were taken to Fort Dodge and arraigned before United States Commissioner Johnson, and waived an examination. The facts were submitted to the grand jury, which returned an indictment against Parker, who was released on $500 bail until his trial in June next. Keeler was discharged.

Young women to the number of eighty-three were examined yesterday as to their qualifications for positions in the Post-Office. This was the first batch of the 500 who are waiting examination for positions as clerks, carriers, filers, and stampers under Mr. Judd's jurisdiction. The second batch of eighty-three will undergo trial today, another batch of eighty-three tomorrow, and so on until the supply of material is exhausted.

There is much complaint heard in the Post-Office corridors at the absence of writing facilities. The public seem to be under the impression that the Government is bound to furnish tables, pens, ink, paper, and envelopes for its convenience. This has been tried, say the Post-Office officials, but the pens, ink, and other equipments never last longer than one day, and the supply long since ran short of the demand.

The following record of the business done in the money-order department for the year 1885 has been forwarded to the department at Washington; During the year there were 36,020 postal notes issued for the total sum of $82,212.81; 91,853 domestic money-orders for $1,622,248.26; and 33,286 international money-orders, issued for $511,353.11. There were paid 356,120 postal notes for $1,021,078.21; 556,640 domestic money-orders for $6,604,879.88; and 13,688 international orders for $257,055 paid.

Collector Seeberger said that his visit to Washington had nothing to do with his confirmation. He went on department and not private business. He will give his opinion regarding the sale of the bridewell lot in a few days. It is understood that he has no doubt he will be confirmed when his case is reached.

WEST SIDE PROPERTY-OWNERS.

THEY ARE DETERMINED TO FIGHT THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT ASSESSMENT TO THE BITTER END.

An adjourned meeting of Jefferson street property-holders was held at West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall last evening to hear the report of the committee appointed at the meeting held Sunday afternoon to visit the Common Council and personally present their protest against the confirmation of the assessment made for the purpose of widening Jefferson street. John Lussem presided, and H. P. Walsh acted as Secretary, and after the organization was effected Mr. Lussem submitted the report. He stated that at the request of the committee an order was introduced into the Council directing the Corporation Counsel to suspend proceedings in court for the confirmation of the assessment, also an ordinance to repeal the ordinance providing for the widening of the street. The order was adopted, and the ordinance referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division, which would meet at the City-Hall Saturday afternoon. Continuing, Mr. Lussem gave a history of assessments of property-holders for the widening of State and Dearborn streets, also for the building of a boulevard in the West Division, and concluded with the suggestion that new Commissioners be appointed, who should assess the street as far as it runs with the side streets, and that the city be assessed 20 per cent of the cost of the improvements and the West Division Railway Company 30 per cent. He further suggested that a committee of five be appointed to be present at the meeting of the Committee on Streets and Alleys Saturday afternoon and urge the wishes of property-holders. L. W. Kadlich moved that a committee of five, with the Chairman and Secretary added, be appointed to argue the matter before the Committee on Streets and Alleys and supplement the demands that have been made through the committee of fifteen appointed at the meeting last Friday night, and further that the property-holders, assessed and not assessed, be particularly requested to meet the committee at the City-Hall Saturday afternoon for purposes above designated. The motion prevailed and the following were appointed such a committee: L. W. Kadlich, M. J. Brennan, John Lussem, Thomas J. Walsh, Miss Ella Cassidy, Joseph Koestner, and Matt Benner.

A DEFECTIVE ORDINANCE.

A SALOONKEEPER CHARGED WITH DISOBEYING THE ORDER TO SCREEN HIS WINDOWS SUNDAY ESCAPES PUNISHMENT.

Hans Benson, keeper of a saloon at No. 144 Chicago avenue, was brought before Justice Kersten yesterday charged with violating the police order compelling saloonkeepers to place screens over the lower parts of their saloon windows Sundays to prevent passers-by from seeing what is going on at the bar inside. Benson testified that he obscured his front windows with the covers of pool-tables, and he was sure that the interior of the saloon could not be seen from the street last Sunday night. Officers McGraw and Schumacher said the bar was in full view from the street, and they saw into the place. The Justice said the man's license might be revoked for violating the ordinance, but he had no power to do that. As there was no penalty attached he did not see how he could punish Benson. The case was continued until next Saturday to give the court time to examine the ordinance further.

Mayor Harrison was asked what action he would take in the matter. He replied. "I don't know the circumstances in this particular case, but will inquire into it. Superintendent Ebersold told him he didn't think there was any penalty. One of the conditions upon which a saloon license is granted is that the door shall be closed and the blinds pulled down Sunday. For a first offense I should not revoke a license unless the violation was bravado, but if a saloonkeeper persists in the violation I will do it. The order is out to close the doors and lower the blinds Sundays, and it must be obeyed."

"If a man is arrested the second time will you revoke his license?"

"I wouldn't consider arrests, but look into the circumstances. It might be an accident or an oversight. But if there is a persistent and determined infraction I'll revoke the license. That is the only penalty now." The Mayor sent word to the Corporation Counsel to prepare an amendment to the ordinance fixing a money penalty, and asked Ald. Hildreth to present it to the Council.

THE FALL HORSE SHOW.

DIFFERENT GRADES OF ANIMALS AND RIDERS FOR WHICH PREMIUMS WILL BE OFFERED.

The committee from the State Board of Agriculture to make arrangements for an American Horse Show, to be held in connection with the Fat-Stock Show, at the Exposition Building next fall, met at the Sherman yesterday. John Landrigan, E. C. Lewis, D. W. Bettum Jr., John P. Reynolds, D. B. Gillham, and John Virgin were appointed a sub-committee to draw up a classification of the grades of horses to which premiums will be awarded. The following is the report:

Roadsters: Best stallion, mare, pair of mares, and pair of geldings of any age. Thoroughbreds: Best stallion and mare of any age. Saddle horses: Best stallion and mare of any age. Carriage and coach horses: Best stallion, mare, pair of mares, and pair of geldings of any age. Park horses: best stallion, mare, and gelding of any age; the best stallion, mare, and pair of horses of any age in French draft horses; Clydesdale, English Shire, and grade draft—the last named also including the best pair of geldings. Ponies under twelve hands: Best stallion and mare of any age. Equestrian: Best boy and girl rider under 14 years, and best grown male and female rider, also best equestrienne with escort.

It was decided not to start with anything less than $2,500 for premiums, and $5,000 would be issued provided it could be raised by subscription. Mr. Lewis, Mr. Virgin, and Mr. Gore were appointed as a committee to draw up rules and regulations under which the show is to be conducted.

After adopting a decision to limit each exhibitor to stable-room for six horses, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

THEY GIVE IT UP.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS RELINQUISH THE SCRIBNER ABSTRACT SCHEME, BUT NOT THE IDEA OF MAKING SOMETHING.

The abstract crowd in the County Board have concluded to drop the scheme embodied in the report submitted Monday last. At the next meeting a show will be made of adopting it, but as it is clearly an illegal proposition, and as the courts would certainly enjoin the Commissioners from carrying out their part of the bargain, it will be dropped. The members of the combination are at their wits' ends to find some means to make something out of the scheme, but no way opens just now. One of the Commissioners who has been opposed to the job from the beginning said yesterday that he did not know how much money there was in it, but that there was some he felt quite certain. An outsider was the agent or go-between.

This Commissioner further said that at next meeting a resolution might be introduced in a quasi-legal form to take the place of the report, and the effect of which would be, if passed, to give the Recorder power to employ help to the full extent of the money named in the report to carry out the records and keep them up, also to fill out the indices. But as it is clear that the amount of money named could not be honestly spent in compensating clerks this scheme is likely to fall through also. Recorder Scribner would never certify to a pay-roll aggregating $20,000 annually for the abstract department thus created.

The next real move to be made will be to lease the abstracts to outside parties, who will pledge themselves or contract to furnish correct abstracts at a price per entry not exceeding that charged by the present abstract firms. This will be worked for all it is worth. There are a couple of parties now negotiating with the Commissioners for a lease of the abstracts, knowing that that is the only scheme that can pull through.

But it is doubtful whether the lease job will be consummated. The county is not empowered under any provision of the statutes to lease any part of the county records. It is certain, however, that leasing has been urged during the week. A Mr. Simmons formerly of the firm of Handy & Co., is said to be very desirous of setting up in the abstract business, which he quitted two or three years ago. He is one of the parties connected with the leasing project. Judge Moran's decision would probably stand in his way or that of another who proposed leasing. The Commissioners are much chagrined at being thwarted in their designs and are bending all their energies to devise ways and means to make whatever job is finally agreed on hold water.

In speaking of ex-County Commissioner Senne's present attitude on the abstract business, Commissioner Van Pelt said yesterday: "When Senne was in the board he was fighting Brockway just as hard about the condition of the abstract books as was possible. It is strange that he should change his mind so completely as his present utterances would indicate. He was bitterly opposed to paying Brockway the salary of $1,000 per year for looking after the abstract department, and no appropriation has been made for two years for the work done in that department. There is no legal authority for payment for the work done there now, and Recorder Scribner is now paying out this money without legal right. Senne originated more wild schemes than any man that was ever in the board, and he generally managed to get them through somehow."

COLORING PHOTOGRAPHS.

A TRADE WHICH APPEARS TO BE SOMEWHAT OVERDONE AT THE PRESENT MOMENT.

Numerous advertisements calling for young women to learn the art of coloring photographs, at which they could make "from $15 to $30 a week; instruction free," have of late caught the eyes of several girls. Miss Carson of West Harrison street, who is a pupil in the art school of Mrs. L. L. Gray at No. 200 Ontario street, called last week at one of these places and paid in $3.50, but says she knows as little about coloring photographs now as before she began. She says she paid 50 cents for one lesson in working at a sun picture and $3 more for a lot of paints. Then the man refused to give back the money or teach her another lesson, having agreed to give only one.

A TRIBUNE reporter visited one of these places yesterday. A cheerful grate fire burned in the reception-room, but nobody appeared. On the mantel is a notice advising the visitor to "Sit down; artist will be back in five minutes." Half an hour elapsed, and a woman appeared, exclaiming: "Why, is not the artist in? Well, he'll be in in a few moments." A man appeared next and wanted to see the artist, and mistook the reporter for that individual. An explanation from the reporter followed, while the man watched him with cat-like eyes. The "artist" walked in, surveyed his visitor, and said he taught men.

"It takes only an hour to learn it," he rattled on. "Just give me 50 cents for your first lesson. Then after an hour's practice give me $3 more for a complete box of all the paints you see colored into the pictures on the wall. These on this wall are my work; those on that wall the work of my pupils. Or, if you want to become my agent to establish a branch of my immense business, say in Milwaukee, you put down $50 or $75 in cash and I furnish you with that much material. Your profits will be made in the same way I make mine. You give lessons and get $3.50 from each customer, and establish branch agencies as I do."

At this point the artist learned that it was a reporter to whom he was talking, and became violently and unnecessarily profane and seemed to have an idea that somebody was going to abuse him. Such, however, is far from being the case. The business of coloring photographs is a most respectable one, and that of giving instruction therein by whomsoever conducted, is most praiseworthy. But the field is limited, and the number of girls who can make $15 to $30 a week coloring photographs is small. So many have learned the art that there is not much chance for new-comers unless they are specially gifted. Hence it is that many who learn the business, no matter who the teacher may be, must necessarily be disappointed when they try to earn a living by the brush. Therefore, for the present, at least, girls who want to earn $15 a week ought to utilize their talent in some other way. In confirmation of this it may be stated that a leading Chicago photographer said yesterday that the average pay given to girls for tinting or coloring photographs was from $4 to $8 a week. There was very little demand for colored photographs, and almost all of that kind of work was done by girls who put in the bulk of their time at other office duties about the studio. The girls who besides coloring could attend to the general duties around the studio commanded from $6 to $10 a week. There were not over five girls in the photographic galleries of Chicago who earned $12 a week. A good retoucher could be had for $15 a week, and the salary of an experienced operator rarely rose above $25.

POLICE COURT CHROMOS.

GAVE UP THEIR BED FOR "DE SHOW."

Mickie Skelly, a white-headed lad with a snub nose, his brother Billie, with a whiter head and a snubbier nose, and Paddy Walsh stood before Justice Meech and wept dolorously. An officer found them wandering about the streets at 3 o'clock in the morning, and, not knowing what to do with them, took them to the armory.

"What do you do for a living?" asked Justice Meech.

"Peddle papers," was the unanimous answer.

"Where do you live?"

"Well, I tell yer," spoke up Mickie, "we lives in er lodgin'-house, an' we kinder got stuck on er show at de teeyater, w'ere dey kills all 'cept de gurril, an' den we hadn't no money fur de bed, an' we was walkin' 'round till de time come to git out de papers."

"Well, you may go this time."

"You jes' go an' see dat show yerself," said Paddy, as they filed out.

FLEECED THEIR FELLOW-COUNTRYMAN.

Cirillo Nicola, a newly-imported "dago," fell a victim to the arts of Eugenio Minchetti and Emilio Pasquino, fellow-countrymen. He met them on Clark street and they stopped and asked him in their common vernacular how he stood. Nicola had scarcely time to reply that he stood well when up rushed a nameless individual. "Where's the depot?" asked the nameless one. Nicola didn't know, but the other two did, and they gave the information. "I am rich," added the nameless one; "I go home—leave for New York tonight." "O, rich, are you?" said Minchetti; "well, let's go into that saloon and have a game of cards." "Done!" said the nameless one, and Nicola went along. As they sat at the table Nicola remarked that he had $55, and showed it with triumphant ostentation. Minchetti could hardly believe it was real, and fingered it, and so did Pasquino, and so did the nameless one, and then both the money and the nameless one disappeared. The two remaining dagos are at the armory, while Nicola is out looking for supper and a bed.

JEWELER GRATZ.

ARRESTED IN TEXAS FOR ALLEGED FRAUDS ON HIS CREDITORS—THE STORY OF HIS BUSINESS HERE.

A telegram received at the Pinkerton Detective Agency yesterday stated that Joseph S. Gratz, the Chicago jeweler captured in Texas Tuesday, would reach here tomorrow morning. The arrest has produced quite a sensation among the wholesale jewelry trade, where he is extensively acquainted. Gratz was formerly employed as a traveling salesman by Hirsch Bros. of New York. When that concern went out of business about a year ago Gratz conceived the idea of establishing himself in business in Chicago, relying on his personal acquaintance with the Western retail trade for his future success. He had little or no capital to invest, but experienced no trouble in obtaining credit, and on the strength of his promises to pay New York jobbers furnished him with sufficient stock to begin business in Chicago at No. 175 Madison street. Gratz was fairly successful and for a time met his obligations so promptly that his creditors were inspired with so much confidence in his integrity that they unhesitatingly extended his credit. In preparing for the holiday trade Gratz is said to have enlarged his purchases to the full limit of his credit, and when some Eastern dealers learned, as they claim, that he was selling goods for less than cost they grew suspicious and began pressing him for money. Gratz pleaded for an extension of time in which to meet his obligations, basing his plea on a statement that he had a large number of outstanding accounts which would realize more than enough to liquidate all bills then due. His creditors agreed to wait awhile longer, and in the meantime Gratz is reported to have bought from every one who would give him goods on credit. Among the firms of whom he thus made purchases was L. Strassburger & Co. of New York, and as late as Dec. 29 he obtined from them a large invoice of diamonds. Dec. 31 Gratz remained at his place of business all day, and everything went on as usual, but the first day of the new year being a holiday the employés were told that they need not come down. Gratz, however, was at the store bright and early and soon after his arrival was joined by Shakman & Lowenbach, wholesale jewelers at No. 210 Madison street. They remained in the place nearly all day, and before dark Gratz had conveyed the entire stock, outstanding accounts, and fixtures to the above-named firm, the terms of sale being $9,000 cash. While this was going on one of Gratz's creditors, located in the building, got wind of the sale and threatened to call in the police if his claim was not paid at once. Gratz paid part of the bill, which amounted to $1,200, and Shakman & Lowenbach gave their due-bill for the balance. Just at dusk the entire stock was removed to Shakman & Lowenbach's store, but the fixtures were attached by the landlord for an unpaid rent bill. The following day when the employés came down they found the stock gone and the place closed. The news was telegraphed to Eastern creditors, and they claim that an investigation made by them of the sale disclosed the fact that the bill of sale had been antedated, and that Shakman & Lowenbach had paid only $9,000 for a stock of goods and accounts worth over $30,000. A special meeting of the Jewelers' Board of Trade of New York was called and a resolution adopted not to sell goods to Shakman & Lowenbach even for cash, until a satisfactory explanation was made of their participation in the transaction. It was also decided to prosecute Gratz and all concerned with him in the affair, and Thomas & Felsenthal of this city were retained in the case. They at once placed the matter in the hands of Pinkerton. It was found that Gratz had disappeared, but a detective incidentally learned that Mrs. Gratz was in Flatonia, Tex., and went there in hopes of obtaining a clew to the whereabouts of her husband. The detective found Gratz there playing the part of a moneyed swell, and at once telegraphed for a requisition. Before the papers could be got Gratz became alarmed and started for Mexico, but was arrested in San Antonio. On his arrival in Chicago he will be taken before the grand jury on charges of disposing of his property to defraud creditors and conspiracy. It is expected that he will make a clean breast of the transaction and implicate others. Among the principal creditors are H. Muhrs & Sons, William Smith & Co., L. Strassburger & Co., Charles Glantz, J. H. Barrows, Keller & Frey, William Kinscherf, Rothschild Bros., and T. Quayle.

A CLASH OF AUTHORITY.

SLIGHT DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN JUSTICE RUSSELL AND AN ATTORNEY—A SEQUEL PROMISED.

B. E. Smith and Henry Wright were partners in the oyster business, and Wright was collector for the firm. A disagreement about the cash receipts led to a warrant charging the latter with obtaining money by false pretenses, and yesterday the case was called in Justice Russell's court. Wright demanded a change of venue, presumably expecting to have the case go to Justice Scully, whose office is across the hall from Russell, but he was surprised when the latter Justice made the transcript out to Justice Fisher. W. R. Nicholson, Wright's attorney, at once objected, saying that Scully was the nearest Justice, and that the change should go to him. He read the statute regarding changes of venue, and otherwise did his best to convince the court. Justice Russell replied that he "had judicial knowledge that Justice Scully had a headache," and was therefore unable to hear the case. Nicholson then instructed his client to take a seat in Scully's office and brought that Justice into Russell's court to testify to the fact that he was able to attend to business. "I make this change to Fisher," said Russell, "and the constable will please take his prisoner over there."

"He must take him by force then," said the attorney, "for I have ordered him to resist."

Then Constable White girded up his loins and began business. He grabbed White by the coat-collar and the rear part of his trousers and yanked him over to Fisher. That Justice heard the case up to 6 o'clock and then advised the plaintiff to take a non-suit. Whatever the outcome, Wright says he proposes to bring suit against Russell for malfeasance in office, in going contrary to the statute. Russell says he is not perturbed about the matter to any great extent, but does not explain why he declined to send the case to Scully.

A SINGULAR CASE.

THE PECULIAR EFFECT OF A BULLET WOUND ON A YOUNG GERMAN AT EVANSTON.

Several well-known physicians and surgeons yesterday met casually in a down-town drug-store and naturally the conversation centered upon topics that most closely interest the members of this profession. Each had his little story of phenomenal curses of supposed fatal injuries or sickness. Dr. E. H. Webster of Evanston stood in the group, and he told of a German lad named Steinberg, aged about 19, who a year ago last fall shot himself with a revolver. The bullet entered his face just to the left of the nose and ranged upward and to the right and lodged in the base of the brain. Dr. Webster was called, and when he arrived at the house the boy's people told him young Steinberg was dead. He saw this was not the case and went to work. After much difficulty the bullet was extracted. The patient was in a semi-comatose condition and neither moved nor spoke for nearly two weeks. After treating him for that time he awakened out of the stupor but his right side was paralyzed and he did not possess the power of articulation. After several weeks he seemed to recognize his friends and learned to say one word, "Nein." Whether he assented to or dissented from a question asked him he used the same word. Then he added another word to his vocabulary, that of "donnerwetter." And here comes the strangest part of the story. He continued to improve and after several months his physical vigor was almost restored with the exception of occasional epileptic fits. He could speak but few if any more words than at first, but his understanding seemed to be perfect. He would do as he was told and could comprehend everything said but his power of speech is gone, the doctor thinks, forever.

THE BRAINY DETECTIVE.

A POLICE OFFICER WHO HAS A MARKED PENCHANT FOR CLEWS.

Detailed Officer Marks, while passing up State street met Edward Dixon, a young barber, wearing an overcoat much too short in the sleeves. The detective's eagle eye took cognizance of this, and he murmured softly: "A clew, a clew." He caught the young man by the arm and told him he arrested him for stealing the overcoat.

"Why, the coat's mine," said Dixon.

"No it hain't," rejoined the detective, as he proceed to unravel his clew; "look at them sleeves!"

"Hi say," inquired the barber, "do you harrest hevry man wot hain't a dude?"

The detective led him away to the armory. All this happened last Friday, and since that time the detective has been on a still hunt for evidence. He did not find any, and yesterday morning he went to see Dixon in his cell, and the latter reports their conversation to have been as follows:

"Where did ye steal that coat?"

"Didn't."

"I'm goin' to take ye up to court."

"All right."

"Well, you plead guilty to disorderly conduct an' you'll git off with a fine."

Dixon refused to do this, saying that if he had to suffer he would do so as an innocent man, and not as a perjurer.

As soon as Justice Meech saw the unhappy barber he told him he would not have to suffer at all, and sent him back to his combs and razors.

Detective Marks was rather unfortunate in his arrests yesterday. C. M. Hammond's hat shop, No. 58 State street, had been robbed of a number of caps and gloves, and two or three officers were detailed on the case. Officer Treborne went out and arrested two tough little newsboys named Scully and Johnson, and recovered the stolen property. Detective Marks, however, had a clew. He knew of a cheap restaurant on State street where newsboys most do congregate. He raided the place and valorously took the inmates—eight boys and a young man—to the armory. After lying behind the bars for a night and half a day they were taken into court. There was no evidence against them, except the clew, and Justice Meech discharged them at once. The ragged little rascals scampered away without ceremony, but the young man, John Forsythe, was indignant, and not only indignant but angry. He stated that he is employed as a clerk in a shop two doors from the restaurant, and that he had just stepped in to get a cup of coffee. Detective Marks, however, still thinks the clew was a good one.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The officers and teachers of the First M. E. Sunday-School arranged and carried out a very pleasant and unique surprise on Mr. F. P. Crandon, who was recently reëlected Superintendent of that organization. Meeting elsewhere, friends exceeding 100 in number arrived at the Crandon homestead and when they had assembled in the parlor the hostess requested her husband's presence. He had scarcely time to recover his equanimity when Dr. Hatfield stepped forward and offered a very happy congratulatory address. He was followed by Mrs. Prof. Fisk, who read a poem written especially for the occasion by Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller. Prof. Fisk made a humorous speech and presented an album containing Dr. Hatfield's address, Mrs. Miller's poem, and the autographs of the officers and teachers of the Sabbath-school. Then each guest in turn stepped forward and, after reading an appropriate quotation from some one of the great authors, deposited a card in the hands of Mr. Crandon, with the quotation as read beautifully engrossed thereon. The gentleman made a feeling response and a social ensued, during which refreshments were served.

Frank Johnson was yesterday arrested by Officer Keefe and taken to Chicago and will go to the bridewell on fines of $10 each for assault and disorderly conduct. Before starting for the city a Jefferson officer appeared with a warrant for Johnson's arrest charging him with stealing an overcoat in that town. The overcoat was returned, however, and the matter was settled with the man from Jefferson.

LAKE.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Borney celebrated their golden wedding last evening at their home, No. 314 Sixty-second street. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Redfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tausley, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. John Hough, Mr. and Mrs. George Muirhead, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Jones, S. D. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lanyon, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lovewell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Champlin, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Price, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baker.

The mother of the infant boy found on the doorstep of Mrs. Anna Baker's residence, No. 5616 Tracey avenue, was found yesterday. Her name is Emma Miller. The father of the infant is Charles Reeves, a boot and shoe drummer now on the road. The infant has been taken in charge by the Health Department.

LAKE VIEW.

Tuesday evening Francis S. Beiden, Acting Grand Master, dedicated the new hall of Lake View Lodge, No. 774, A. F. & A. M. After the dedicatory services the following officers were installed: G. H. Frizzell, W. M.; J. K. True, S. W.; William Finkler, J. W.; H. F. Linsel, Treasurer; A. H. Hahne, Secretary; J. W. Stanbrook, S. D.; G. B. Milne, J. D.; A. Berger, S. S.; C. E. Trask, J. S.; G. Hottinger, Chaplain; Gust Finkler, Organist; J. B. Sanderson, Tyler. An address was delivered by the retiring Master, G. H. Carver, a musical program and a lunch following.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

REVIVALS AND CHRISTIANITY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The writer, being interested in the article entitled "Revivals and Christianity" in your issue of the 25th inst., requests permission to make through your columns the following queries:

Has "S." been instructed in "the science of physiology and hygiene, the laws governing health, the wonders and beauties of the universe taught us by the natural sciences," and has he "been awakened to an interest in a strong and healthy literature"?

What does "S." mean by "true Christian men and women"?

What proof can "S." produce to bear out the assertion that "all men possess a religious nature"?

What in his estimation constitutes "a more harmonious exertion of intellect and feeling"?

Is it necessary to have "feeling" in order to be a "practical Christian"?

Does "S." consider himself as being a practical Christian? R. D. H.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I was glad to see a notice about the Salvation Army in your worthy paper this morning. Of your comments on the flag I will say nothing; but with all the commandments you lay down for the Salvation Army, except one, I do heartily agree. That one is that "they must keep out of the police courts." Having to deal with police courts is the only means of checking hoodlums from disturbing the meetings, and when we find it absolutely necessary to do that it is with a great deal of reluctance; and thanks to the police authorities for helping us in this direction, which has been the means of gaining the support and presence of decent people. Our hall, or barracks, is generally filled with such folks. Now, in regard to the conduct and character of the Salvation Army, I have been an eye-witness since last summer, and I am glad to say that their walk and conversation has been and is today that of Christian men and women, but I must admit that their preaching has very little eloquence—that is, tongue eloquence—about it; simply what God has done for their souls and what He is still able and willing to do for all others. Thank God, that is the sermon that's preached every evening in the year by the Salvation Army in eighteen different countries so far in the world, and we have no idea of stopping before we get to the north pole and as far in the south. Since last summer I have seen with my own eyes a number of men and women converted, and they are now living a far better life than before, and if any one has proved unfaithful that is a personal matter that has always been and is the case in the best of churches. The methods of the Salvation Army are different from churches; but if the results are good that's what counts. If an organ and a drum are made of the same tree, which is the more holy instrument? We are getting along well because God is on our side and always is on the side of those who are doing His will.

RICHARD JAAP,
Salvation Army soldier.

KANSAS PROHIBITION.

A TEST CASE, UNDER RECENT LAWS, DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE SALOONKEEPER.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—In the case of the State against McCrystal, to suppress a saloon under the nuisance clause of the prohibitory law, on trial here for two days, the jury today returned a verdict of "not guilty." The suit was brought by Attorney-General Bradford at the last term and the State has made strenuous efforts to convict. It was regarded as a test case under that clause of the law and if the State had won many saloonkeepers would have closed their places. The evidence showed that McCrystal kept a saloon, but the jury refused to look at it in that way and tonight the liquor men are jubilant. The Attorney-General gave notice that he would move for a new trial.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

WE CONTINUE OUR

GREAT SALE

—OF—

Cottons, Ginghams, and Printed Fabrics.

ST. LOUIS IS IMPATIENT.

SHE WANTS CONGRESS TO HURRY UP THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SILVER QUESTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—A petition to the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington was circulated on 'Change today, and was signed by every merchant who saw it. The petition relates to the silver question, and requests that some definit action be taken by Congress in the premises, as the present agitation is doing a world of harm in seriously affecting values and the status of trade in all of its branches, more particularly cereals, cotton, provisions, and manufacturing interests. There is a strong as well as a divided feeling on the silver question in the mercantile world of St. Louis, but all are a unit in the opinion that an indefinit prolongation of the present discussion at Washington is anything but desirable for the interests of commerce at large.

HE MAY BE THE SAME MAN.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The Dr. De Leon of Chicago, alluded to in a Rockford dispatch, may be the same person who, under that name, came here two weeks ago and opened an office. He was shown a copy of THE TRIBUNE today, and, after reading it, said it was some other De Leon. He had lived in Chicago, he said, where he had left his wife when coming to East Saginaw to look for a location, and would in a few days bring her to this city. In fact, he appeared to suddenly come to the conclusion that his journey to the Garden City must be made at once, and, bidding the reporter a hasty good-by, he started for the Union Depot intent on catching the next train out of the city.

ST. CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL.

This well-known West Side Hotel, under the management of Gen. Hotchkiss, has been refurnished and its superior appointments perfected by the addition of a hydraulic passenger elevator during the past season. Pleasantly located at the corner of Washington boulevard and Elizabeth street, within fifteen minutes' ride of the business centre by three street-car lines, with large, sunny rooms, open fires, double glass windows, and a cuisine equal to the best, it is not equaled elsewhere in Chicago as a winter residence for persons desiring first-class hotel accommodations outside of the cold lake winds and the noisy centre of the city.

ST. PAUL ICE CARNIVAL.

Excursion tickets at low rates via the Northwestern for sale at ticket offices—Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and 62 Clark street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no residence is given:

	Age.
John Neimann, Tipton, Ia., E. Hammond, same	37—33
Thomas D. Cranford, Cora D. Brown	34—23
William Krieger, Emilie Schultz	21—20
W. A. Taylor, Englewood, M. E. Tobin, South Chicago	21—20
Frank Kozar, Sebine Lindauer	24—20
Edgar M. Dickens, Alice C. Campbell	36—29
James Rees, Barbara Schuenker	38—34
William Carroll, Alice Mooney	28—24
Patrick B. Hayes, Julia Kesil	31—28
Anton Gaetje, Clara Koehler	39—28
T. J. Crowley, L. Haegerty, Watertown, Wis	28—24
Michael Syren, Mary M. Shea	28—28
Michael Haley, Mary Davies	33—23
Carl Klaishek, Carolina Hochvlofska	24—19
Frank J. West, Annie Mootz	24—20
Jan Kraman, Frances Slarik	26—20
John Olson, Carrie Peterson	22—20
Vincine Krajsi, Katarezyna Mattrelsora	24—19
Emil Fernekorn, Augusta Wanzel	22—18
John Enk, Helen Brennen	28—23
William Schaefer, Oak Park, Mary Frey, same	26—20
Frederick J. Smith, Minerva A. Hamilton	56—47
Thomas Beare, Fergus Falls, Hattie Phillips	34—19
Charles E. Knickerbocker, Wilmington, Ky., Anna M. Carpenter, same	30—29
Charles W. Van Dernark, Waukegan, Lizzie D. Sherman, same	38—33
Henry B. Forster, Ella B. Anderson	24—21
Hermann Reich, Augusta Domkie	27—18
Joseph Kaleszenski, Mary Skweranska	23—19
George Pritzen, Kittie Harries	23—22
Joseph H. Reynolds, Kankakee, Ada Frisbie, Englewood	23—20
John Linn, Mary Brunsell	21—23

MARRIAGES.

EVANS—LITTLE—At Indianapolis, the 24th inst., by the Rev. E. A. Bradley, William D. Evans and Mercer Poole Little, both of Chicago.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:00 p. m.

ALWART—Jan. 26, 1886, William Alwart, aged 23, of pneumonia, at the residence of his mother, Sophia Alwart.

Funeral Thursday, January 28, at 10 o'clock a. m., from his late residence, 188 Dayton street.

BARTH—Jan. 26, 1886, Jacob Barth, aged 36 years, brother of Officer Edward Barth and brother-in-law of Lieut. John Rehm.

Funeral from late residence, No. 572 West Seventeenth street, Friday, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock. By carriages to Waldheim Cemetery.

COLLINS—Jan. 27, at 615 West Ohio-st., Ellen, daughter of John and Ellen and sister of Daniel M. and John Collins, aged 21 years.

Funeral notice hereafter.

FITZGERALD—Jan. 27, 1886, at 12:30 p. m., at the Seminary of the Sacred Heart, Mary Frances Fitzgerald, aged 16 years.

Funeral notice hereafter.

GOODING—In Minneapolis, Wednesday, Jan. 24, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Charles P. Hazeltine, Mrs. Ann Gooding, widow of the late William Gooding of Lockport, Ill.

Funeral at Lockport Friday morning at 10:30. A special car will be attached to the 8:45 a. m. train on Chicago & Alton R. R. for friends from Chicago.

HANSKEN—Jan. 27, at 740 Gordon-st., Town of Lake, Lena Hansken, beloved wife of Frederick Hansken, aged 29 years.

Funeral from late residence Saturday at 10 a. m.

MILNE—At his residence, 1421 Michigan-av., Jan. 26, David E. Milne.

Funeral services in charge of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., Friday, the 29th, at 10 o'clock a. m. Leave Commandery Asylum at 9:30 sharp.

POWERS—Martin M. Powers, beloved husband of Anna A. Powers.

Funeral from his late residence, 2413 State-st., at 10:30 a. m. sharp, Thursday, Jan. 28, by carriages to Northwestern Depot, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetary.

☞ New York papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AT A MEETING HELD BY PROPERTY-owners interested in securing better means of communication between the West and South Sides, H. C. Morey being Chairman, it was decided best to call a meeting of citizens on the West Side and ask the Mayor and members of the Common Council to be present, with a view of urging on them the immediate necessity for the construction of a four-track or double bridge across the river at Jackson-st., to be operated by steam. The committee then appointed give notice that such a meeting will be held Saturday evening, Jan. 30, at the Princess Opera-House, 560 West Madison-st., at 8 o'clock.

WILLIS G. JACKSON, GEO. W. STANFORD,
GEO. SHERWOOD, JOHN W. THOMAS,
JAMES M. BANKS, H. C. MOREY,
O. SANDS, Committee.

COL. GEO. R. CLARKE AND WIFE WILL ARrive home today from the East, where they have been holding revival meetings with great success in New York, Brooklyn, and New Haven, Conn. They will be at the Pacific Garden Mission, 100 East Van Buren-st., tonight. Good music and singing. All welcome.

FUNERAL NOTICE—MEMBERS OF THE Chicago Master-Plumbers' Association are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late associate Martin M. Powers (of Powers & Clark), from his late residence, 2413 State-st., Thursday, Jan. 28, 10:30 a. m. T. C. BOYD, President.

OWING TO THE DEATH OF THE REV. DR. Ellis, the entertainment to be given Friday evening, Jan. 29, by Y. P. M. A. of St. Paul's Universalist Church, will be postponed until further notice.

REVIVAL SERVICES AT THE LANGLEY-av. M. E. Church are attracting large congregations, and awakening great interest. This week the pastor is being assisted by D. W. Potter and E. F. Miller, the singer. Over seventy have united with the church thus far this year.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

Special Sale OF Ladies' French Embroidered Collars AND Chemisettes, At Prices LOWER Than Ever Before Known.



MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Crockery & Glassware.

Thursday, Jan. 28, 9:30 a. m.

W. G. & C. C. Ware, Rock and Yellow Ware, Bankrupt Stock of Glassware.

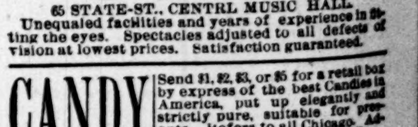
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

Sight is



Priceless!

Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS.

Only two more of those popular first-class, round trip California excursions in Pullman Palace Cars via the Famous Southern Route. No snow. No high altitudes. The invalid's favorite route. Tickets good six months. Good to return different route. Stop over at pleasure. Visit Old Mexico without additional expense. Next excursion leaves Chicago Feb. 16. Cheap excursions one way for families emigrating to California. Tickets on sale at Chicago & Alton office, No. 89 Clark-st.; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway office, 59 Clark-st.; or Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific office, 109 Clark-st.

Address JOHN E. ENNIS, Manager, No. 86 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRELEAVEN AND COE



65 STATE-ST., CENTRL MUSIC HALL.

Unequaled facilities and years of experience in fitting the eyes. Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision at lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CANDY — Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

FURS — SEAL SACQUES to order or from stock. All kinds FURS and Winter Goods at reduced prices. CHAS. W. BARNES, 148 State-st.

Imperial Hair Regenerator

Is the only ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS preparation for hair wholly or partially gray. It produces every shade, from the lightest ashen, gold, blonde, chestnut, and auburn to brown and black; leaves the hair clean, soft and glossy; does not stain the skin; is immediate and lasting, also odorless; is equally desirable for the beard. Price, $1 and $2. Ask your druggist for it. Write for descriptive circular, and send sample of your hair when ordering. General Depot, 54 West Twenty-third Street, New York.

IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR CO.

FURNITURE { FINE and MEDIUM! LOWEST PRICES! 224 to 228 Wabash-av., C. C. Holton.



Dr. HENRY OLIN, Eye and Ear Surgeon. Largest stock of Artificial Eyes in West. Eyes sent by Express. Office 126 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

47th Semi-Annual Cash Dividend.

"From the net earnings of the year ended Dec. 31, 1885, the Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Four per cent in cash, payable March 1, 1886, to stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business Feb. 10, 1886. The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held March 10, 1886. The stock transfer books will be closed for the purposes of the above dividend and of the stockholders' meeting from Feb. 10 until March 11, 1886."

WM. J. MAURIAC, Secretary.

MARBLE, MOORE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

51 Board of Trade.

Orders solicited for the purchase and sale of Grain, Provisions, and Seeds for shipment, future delivery, or cash in this market and New York.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL ANY PUTS OR CALLS ON STOCKS OR BONDS, Write to, telegraph to, send for, or call on H. W. ROSENBAUM, 54 Exchange-place, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE.

Eight per cent first mortgage farm bonds, 5 years to run, interest semi-annually paid at our office. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

7 per cent Farm Mortgages for sale by HAMILTON & STANLEY, 96 Washington-st.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 27.	Jan. 20.
New York	$111,976,432	$120,603,863
Boston	11,180,232	13,148,099
Chicago	6,660,000	7,030,000
Philadelphia	8,114,466	8,213,165
St. Louis	2,267,018	2,641,620
Baltimore	1,805,314	1,641,262
New Orleans	....	1,314,911

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par; Boston, 80@100c premium; St. Louis, 50@75c premium.

The money market continued very quiet yesterday. There is no quotable change in the rates, but perhaps a little more disposition to make concessions. This is true, however, only of loans for short periods, the conviction that we are to have a good market later on being so strong that bankers refuse to tie up their funds. The receipts and shipments of currency were small. Sterling bills were steady at a higher range, but there was no renewel of the talk in New York about exports of gold. Such a movement of the metal would not now produce any great apprehension. There is a general expectation that we shall export considerable amounts in the near future. The following were the quotations of foreign exchange in this city:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	488	490
Bankers' actual	487	489
Commercial sterling	485½	487½
Bankers' francs	517½	514⅜
Commercial francs	520⅝	518⅛
Bankers' marks	95⅜	96¼
Commercial marks	94⅞	95¼

Securities were dull. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were $5,000 Board of Trade 5s at 103½, 100 shares of Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company at 134, and $5,000 City Railway 4½s at 100¾. Among the sales over the counter were $10,000 United States 4s at 123¾, $10,000 United States 4½s at 112½, $900 City Railway 4½s at 101, $5,000 Board of Trade 5s at 103⅜, $1,000 Montgomery County 6s at 103⅜, $2,000 Jacksonville & Southeastern 6s at 104, and fifty shares of Chicago Trust & Savings Bank stock at 175.

Most of the Chicago stock speculators were again mere lookers-on. Houses that frequently execute orders for 10,000 to 20,000 shares in a day handled a few hundred only. Interest centred in the project of the St. Paul for an extension to Kansas City. Early dispatches from New York intimated that the bids for the work indicated a larger expense than was justifiable and that there was a possibility that the scheme would be given up; but information from better sources was that the plans had been matured and a formal acceptance by the Board of Directors was the only thing now necessary. Mr. Mitchell is quoted as saying that the cost will be from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000. It is stated by well-informed persons that the line will probably be built by an independent organization and that the bonds will be guaranteed by the St. Paul Company, which, however, will have no responsibility for any stock that may be issued. A considerable part of the bonds will be taken in this city, though it seems that there is some contention as to the handling of them. Mr. Armour has returned to this city. In stocks other than St. Paul there was only a languid interest, though some profits were made on Manhattan, in which there was a sharp advance. The earnings of the Chicago & Alton Road decreased $9,956 the third week of January.

The prices of stocks of Eastern print-cloth mills have been quite strong of late on account of the firmness of the market for the goods, but a good many capitalists who have of late desired to buy them have been deterred from so doing by the threatened attitude of the employés, who are not satisfied with their hours and wages.

A new corporate scheme of some importance in London is the consolidation of the companies owning twenty-six dry-docks on the Thames, which have heretofore been active competitors. The property was recently transferred for about $3,400,000, and stocks and bonds to the amount of $3,750,000 are to be issued by the new concern.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK Jan. 27.—Money easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange advanced to 487@487¼ for sixty days and 489@489¼ for demand. Government bonds were dull and firm. State bonds were dull and steady. Aggregate sales railway bonds, $1,874,000. A conspicuous feature of the transactions was the activity of the Nickel-Plate Trust Company's certificates, which rose from 95 to 96¾, and closed at 96⅛. Sales, $204,000 firsts, up 1½. Remainder of business well distributed. Prices generally higher. Stocks very dull. Sales, 255,385 shares. Lackawanna was the most active, but sales of that stock less than half as much as yesterday. Extreme fluctuations were generally less than 1, and closing prices show only small changes compared with yesterday, about equally divided between advances and declines. New York & New England developed decided strength, closing with a net gain of 1¾. The belief is prevalent that some arrangement will be made by which the New York & New England Company will be leased to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Company, with a guaranteed divided. There was a small business in Pacific Mail, which advanced to 57 and closed 1 per cent higher than yesterday, at 56½, the buying of which is traced to the house of which the President of the company is a member. Missouri Pacific shows an advance of ¾, the best figure of the day. Grangers were heavy in the afternoon, closing near the lowest figures, but with only small changes from last evening. The market closed firm.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Jan. 27	Last Jan. 26
Can. Pacific	200	65	64⅛	64⅛	65⅝
Can. Southern	570	41¼	41	41	41
Central Pacific	400	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
Central Iowa	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	....
Ches. & Ohio, 2d pf	200	13	13	13	....
C., B. & Q.	100	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¾
C., C., C. & I.	100	52½	52½	52½	....
Den. & Rio G.	200	16⅛	16	16	....
Del. & Hud.	1,335	89⅝	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
D., L. & W.	37,545	118⅜	117⅜	117⅞	117⅝
Erie	9,850	24⅝	23⅞	24¼	23⅝
Do pfd	100	52½	51½	52½	....
Erie seconds		91⅛	90⅛	90¼	90⅝
E. Tenn. & Ga.	950	4⅝	4	4	4
Do pfd	450	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	7
Jersey Central	1,600	44⅝	43⅜	44¼	43¾
K. & Texas	3,495	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	29
L. E. & West	500	13	13	13	13
Lake Shore	21,640	85	84	84⅜	84¼
Louisville & Nash.	4,900	39⅛	39	39	39⅜
L., N. A. & C.	100	36	36	36	....
Manhattan Con.	316	124⅝	124¼	125	124
Mich. Cent	100	70	70	70	71
Minn. & St. L.	400	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	19
Do pfd	100	46	46	46	42½
Mo. Pacific	600	109⅛	109	109⅛	109
N. Y. & N. E.	16,620	40⅜	38⅝	40⅜	38⅝
N. Y. Central	3,300	104⅛	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝
Northern Pacific	575	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	25⅝
Do pfd	7,171	57⅛	56⅜	57⅛	56⅝
Northwestern	7,500	107¼	106⅝	106⅞	106⅝
Do pfd	40	136¾	136¾	136¾	....
Ohio & Miss	200	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23¼
Ont. & West	100	19	19	19	....
O. Ry. & N. Co.	350	101⅝	101	101	101⅛
O. Transcon	1,505	28⅝	28¼	29	29
Pacific Mail	8,075	57	55⅞	56⅞	55⅛
Reading	800	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	21¼
Rich. & Dan. term	400	34⅛	34	34⅛	....
Rock Island	127	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	....
St. Paul	36,110	92⅞	92	92⅞	92⅝
Do pfd	67	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121
St. Paul & O.	1,510	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞	36⅞
Do pfd	866	100	99	99⅛	99⅜
St. P., M. & M.	2,050	113	112	112⅛	111⅛
Texas Pacific	605	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Union Pacific	12,120	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	48⅛
Wabash	65	10	9⅝	10	9⅝
West. Union	14,610	70	69	69⅝	69⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	119
American	101	United States	60

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100¾	St. P. & S. C. 1sts	126
United States 4½s	112½	Tex. Pac. land grants	38
United States new 4s	123⅜	Tex. Pac.—Rio G.	53
Pacific 6s of '95	126	Union Pac 1sts	115¼
Central Pacific 1sts	113¼	U. Pac. land grant	104⅛
Erie seconds	90¾	U. Pac. sinking fund	121⅛
Lehigh & W. offered	104⅛		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 U S 3s reg 100¾	7000 M&SP1st-C&PW 103@103⅛
10000 U S 4½s reg 112¼	4000 M &St P1st—L&D 105⅛
12000 Tenn 6s 54⅝	10 0 M&SP1st—W&M 103
7000 A & S 1st con 130	5000 M&StP 1st—T 5s 102
10000 A & P inc 24	2000 M C 7s 130
4000 A & P—W D 1st 87	1000 NYLE&W n2d cn 90⅛
8000 C & E Ill cn 112	58000 N Y C & St L 1st tr rcts 95@95⅛
7000 C So 1 gtd 104@104⅛	8000 N Y & N E 1st 7s 128
6000 C H V & T 1st 85⅛	20000 N P 2d cp 92@92⅛
1000 C Ia 1st ex coup 105⅜	3000 NW cn cp gldbds 133¼
1000 C O & S W mtg 93	3000 NW25 yr db 5s 106⅛
2000 D& R G 1st 115⅜	3000 N J C cnv astd 106
15000 D & R G1st con Tr Co ctfs 88⅛	15000 do (s 15) 106⅛
5000 D & H cp '84 118⅜	7000 Ogn S L 6s 100⅛@100⅞
9000 D&H rg of '94 118⅝	14000 O & T 1st 95⅛@95⅛
6000 D & S P 1st 80⅞@80⅛	10000 Or Im Co 1st 92⅞
2000 E Tenn 5s 72⅝	9000 R W O & Ex 5s 87⅛
25000 E Tenn inc 19⅛	1000 S B & S W 101
4000 E & T H1st 113	1000 St L & I M 1st 117⅛
20000 ET&H1 cn-MVD 105	10 0 do 117⅞
3000 GC&SFgd 6s 87⅛	1000 St L&IM—C&F1st 109
1000 Intl coup 6s 88	14000 St L & I M 5s 91⅛@92
1000 L B&M 1st 99	1000 StP M &M 2d 119⅛
1000 M & E 2d 117	3000 StPM&M 1 con 6s 116
2000 L & N—NO& MD 101⅛	8000 So Pac of Cal 1st 106⅛
5000 L & N g m 6s 101⅝	4000 T&W 1st—SLD 109
30000 L & N tr bd 6s 98⅛	21000 Tx Pac incl g 38
10000 MLS&W 1s 113⅛@114	15000 T P—Rio Gcp off 49⅛@49⅝
4000 MLS&W—MchD 111	2000 U Pac 1st 115⅝
10000 M K&T gn 5s 76⅛@77	55000 W g m 6s T C ctfs 46
5000 M K & T con 7s 116	
8000 MexC 1st e c 48⅛	
6000 WS gtd 4s 101⅛	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

5000 N Car 6s spl tax 8⅝	15000 M&SP1st-CP&W 103⅛@103⅛
5000 SCar 6s non-fnd 6@6⅛	8000 Mo P 1st cn 109⅛
10000 A & T H Div bds 41	22000 NYC&SL1st tr rct 95⅛@95⅜
2000 A&P—W 1st 47⅛	5000 NYC&N g m Tr C ctfs 54⅛
1000 B N Y & P 1st 47⅛	1000 NYS&W1st ex cp 77⅛
4000 C C C & I 1st 6s 93	13000 No Ill 1st 108⅜@108⅜
4000 Can So 1st gtd 104⅛	1000 N P1st cp 112⅛
15000 Can So 2d 85⅛	1000 N P 2d cp 92
3000 C B & Q deb 5s 107⅛	6000 O & T 1st 95⅛
12000 C&NW 25 yr db 5s 106⅛	11000 O S L 6s 100⅛@101⅛
7000 C & O cur 36⅛	25000 Or Imp Co 1st 93
2000 D&H1st-P Div cp 138	5000 Pa Co 4½ cp 105
20000 D&RGW1st 72⅛	4000 R & A 1st T C ctf 70
14000 E T 5s 73@73⅛	5000 SPM&M 1st cn 6s 116
57000 Ft W & D 1st 83⅛@83⅛	10000 StL & I M 5s 92
4000 I B & W 1st 97	10000 T Cen 1st s f 7s 69⅛
4000 I B&W1st-ED6s 99	10000 T & W EqutbleB 6
5000 K P 1st 6s-Feb&A 114⅛	1000 T & W 1st—SLD 108
12000 L B & M 1st 98⅛@99	3000 Tol & W 1st 114
10000 L&N g m 6s 102⅛	27000 TP&W1TrCo ctfs 45⅛@46
5000 L &Ntr bd 6s 99	5500 W Shore gtd 4s 101⅛@102
8000 L & W B cn astd 104⅛	10000 Va Mid inc 63⅛
30,0 M U 6s 83⅛	
3000 Mich C 5s1931coup 109⅛	
14000 M&SP 1st—C&PD 120⅜@121	
10 St Nich Bank 120	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000 Mo 6s 1887 103⅛	14000 L S 6s 83⅛@83⅜
6000 N Cr spl tax 8⅛	10000 M&SP1st—LaCD 122⅜@123
15000 A & P inc 24@24⅛	175000 NYC&SL 1st Tr C ctfs 95⅛@95⅜
10000 B N Y & P 1st '96 134	5000 NYS&Wdb ex cp 55
30000 B N Y& P 1st 47⅛	19000 NYC&N g m TrCo ctfs 55
10000 C H & V T 1st 87⅛	5000 NYL&W cons mg (b 5) 108⅛
2000 CRI&P ex 5s 110	5000 do 108⅛
8000 Col Coal 6s 93⅛@93⅛	4000 N Y El 1st 123⅜
1000 C S 1st gtd 104	20000 N P 1st cp 112⅛
16000 Can So 2d 85⅛	10000 N Pac 2d cp 92⅛
15000 D&H 1stPa Dv cp 138⅛	5000 Nor M 1st 115
10000 D& R G 1st 115⅜	15000 O Imp Co 1st 93@93⅛
40000 E T V& G 5s 72⅛@73	35000 O & T 1st 95⅛
29000 FtW& D 1st 83⅛@84⅛	4000 Pa Co 4½s rg 105
5000 G C & S F gld 6s 87⅛	5000 R& A V 1st tr ret 70
3000 H&TC1stWD e cp 98	11000 Shendo'h Val 1st 71⅛
1000 H & T C 2d—M L 83	6000 Scioto Valley 1st 47
16000 I B&W1ED6s 99⅛@99⅛	5000 T& W cn conv 97⅛
1000 Harlm 1st cp 138	3000 W & St P 2d 125⅛
16000 K P 1 con 99⅛@100	5000 Wab g m6s tr re 46@47
4000 L N A & C 1st 104	25 Met Bank 45
1000 L & N tr bd 6s 99	
2000 L&N-Pensc&Atl 98	
10000 L & N g m 6s 102⅛	
5000 L S 2d cp 123⅛	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Stock transactions today:

	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	1,000	89⅛	89⅞	89⅛	89⅝
Mexican Central	300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Wisconsin Central	300	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛
Calumet & H	25	215	215	215	215

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The market closed firm. Pennsylvania, 53⅛ bid, 53½ asked; Lehigh Valley, 56⅝ bid; Lehigh Navigation, 47 bid, 47½ asked; St. Paul, 92 bid, 92⅛ asked.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 27—5 p. m.—Consols, 99 15-16 for both money and the account; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 35⅛; do seconds, 11; Canadian Pacific, 67½; Erie, 24⅝; do seconds, 92⅞; Mexican ordinary, 26; St. Paul common, 94½; New York Central, 106⅝; Pennsylvania, 54⅞; Reading, 10¾. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £136,000. Stock market closed generally somewhat more cheerful.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Three per cent rentes, 81f 40c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Mining shares strong and active. Sales: Robinson, 87@90c b30; Eureka, $2.25; Lacrosse, 11c; Rappahannock, 14c; Silver King, 6⅜c; Amie, 5c; California Pacific, 4⅛c; Sutro, 18c; Red Elephant, 3c; Father de Smet, $3.10; Horn Silver, $3.50; Bassick, 15c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 15c; Bulwer, 45c; Best & Belcher, 60c; Bodie Consolidated, $1.62½; Chollar, 30c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.00; Consolidated Pacific, 45c; Gould & Curry, 70c; Hale & Norcross, $2.37½; Mexican, 30c; Mono, $4.00; Ophir, 50c; Savage, 60c; Sierra Nevada, 40c; Utah, 50c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were very uncertain yesterday and irregular in tone, though there were not many extensive price changes. The early tendency was to dullness all round, the news from Europe not being sufficiently decided to cause a movement in either direction here, while the Western news had little influence. Toward noon there was more strength, which seemed to be mostly due to the idea that a syndicate has been formed to take hold of wheat. Our receipts of grain and hogs were only moderate in volume for the season, and scarcely up to the mark which had been expected by many to follow the change from the late severe cold to a more moderate temperature.

Provisions were steadier, with rather a light trade. The early tone was an easy one in spite of the firmer feeling in hogs at the Stock-Yards, but Carr took about 10,000 brls, and later took 5,000 more from Crosby, which caused sellers to hold back while it did not materially stimulate demand by others. Norton-Worthington bought some 9,000 brls, but sold it again at a very small profit. In the afternoon the market showed more disposition to sell. Pork sold down 7½c, to $11.05 for May, improved to $11.20, and weakened to $11.12½, closing at $11.15. Lard closed the same as the previous day, at $6.27½ bid for May, after having sold at $6.30. Ribs closed 5c higher, at $5.50 asked for the same month. Not much was done for other deliveries. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 tcs lard at $6.10@6.12½ for city lots; 86,000 lbs green hams at 7½c for 16-lb averages, and 8¾c for 10-lb do; 75 tcs sweet pickled hams at 7c for 25-lb averages fresh packed.

Flour was in rather better demand, though the volume of trading was not large, and chiefly by city buyers. The market was strong. Sales were reported of 700 brls and 450 sacks, equal to a total of 1,015 brls, all on private terms.

The wheat market was much stronger, but not remarkably active. Small receipts here and inactivity in Liverpool alike seemed to have little to do with the tone, but the reported increase in the export movement from the seaboard was apparently a cogent argument in favor of strength, while the foreign situation may have been more than a feather in the same scale. The market ruled ⅛c higher near the opening, at 87c for May, but fell off to 86⅝c under free selling at the top, some of which was for exporters. Schwartz, Linn, and Bliss sold a great deal between them. At the bottom Ream came in as a buyer, and his action turned the market. At 87c there were millions on sale, but a moment after the buying at that figure was even more urgent, and it shot up to 88c, but fell back to 87⅛c at the close, with outside selling orders in the afternoon. January was discounted about 5⅜c, but little better than nominal. Cash lots of spring in store sold at 82⅛@83c for gilt-edged receipts of No. 2, and 70c for No. 3 in preferred houses. Free-on-board lots sold at 85c for No. 2, with 72@74c for No. 3 and 57@60c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 8,000 bu.

In red winter wheat No. 2 sold at 91@92c, with No. 3 at 75@88c, and No. 4 at 55@63c, all free on board. Total about 19 cars.

Corn was duller than on any other day in several weeks past. There was little change in prices, a tendency to weakness being held in check by the strength in wheat. Our receipts of 238 cars were ample for the requirements for cash buyers, and the speculative demand was flat, with the fear that any marked advance in prices would be the signal for heavy selling against corn in cribs in the country behind us. May was offered to a moderate extent down to 40⅛c, being ⅛c decline, and closed at 40⅛c bid, with January at 3⅜c discount. Cash lots in store sold at 36⅛c for No. 2, with 36⅜c for No. 2 yellow and 33c for No. 3. Free-on-board lots sold at 34⅛@35⅛c for No. 3 yellow, 33⅛@34⅛c for No. 3, and 31@33⅜c for No. 4. Ears on track sold at 34@35c. Total about 132,000 bu.

Oats advanced ⅛c all round for futures. Trading was light. May sold at 31⅞@32c together, at 32c, and closed at 32c bid. January 2⅛c and February and March 3⅛c discount. No. 2 in store was quotably 29⅞@29⅞c. The sample market was ⅛@½c better owing to smaller offerings and a good demand, everything being taken. No. 2 sold to go to store at 30⅛c. Free-on-board lots sold at 28⅛@31c for No. 3, 31@33⅛c for No. 3 white, 30⅛@31½c for No. 2, 32⅛@34⅛c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales 111 cars, or about 100,000 bu.

Rye was firm, but there was scarcely anything doing. No. 2 in store and January and February deliveries were salable at 58c, March at 58½c, and May at 63c—the last named ½c better. Offerings by sample very meagre, and sales were 1 car No. 3 on track at 55c; 1 car do, free on board, at 54c.

Barley was steady, but very dull. Sales were limited to sample lots. Offerings fair, but no disposition was shown by consumers to take hold. Samples of barley to arrive were offered freely, and there seems to be a considerable quantity yet to come forward. The in-store market was neglected, with No. 2 quotably 60c, No. 3 43c, and No. 4 35@36c. Free-on-board lots sold at 42@47c for No. 4 and 46@60c for No. 3. Total cash sales 37 cars, or about 25,000 bu.

Millstuffs were steady and unchanged, with demand about equal to the offerings, which were light. Quotations were as follows: Winter-wheat bran, $12.25@12.50; choice spring-wheat bran, $12.25@12.50; medium and fine, $11.50@11.75; coarse middlings, $12.00@12.25; medium, $12.25@12.50; and fine, $13.00. Sales were: 9 cars bran at $12.25@12.75; 4 cars middlings at $11.75@13.25.

The seed market was, taken altogether, about steady. Timothy was firmer at about $1.80 for prime spot seed. A better order demand was reported. Sales were 170 bags at $1.77½, 113 bags at $1.79, 269 bags at $1.80, 360 bags at $1.81. Futures were moderately active. January salable at $1.80½. February sold at $1.81 and March at $1.85. Clover was firm. Prime cash seed quotably $5.90@5.95. Offerings small and demand fair. Sales were 45 bags at $5.90. Flax was ⅛c lower. No. 1 fresh receipts $1.13. Receipts, 26 cars. Cash sales were 3 cars No. 1 in regular at $1.12⅜; 7 cars fresh receipts at $1.13; 8 cars on track at $1.13; 8 cars do at $1.13⅛; 2 cars rejected on track at $1.08. March delivery sold at $1.14, with February quotably $1.12⅜@1.13.

Trading on the street markets was very dull, and had it not been for a fair volume of shipping orders the commission houses would have had scarcely anything to do. There is, however, no outlet for poultry, the Eastern markets being glutted, besides which the dealers here are loaded down with an immense quantity of frozen stock, which is almost unsalable, and this tends to keep the market weak. The apple question is daily becoming more serious, and if an active movement does not set in very shortly serious losses will be sustained by holders of heavy stocks. The butter, cheese, grocery, and hay markets were bare of any special features. A medium volume of orders was received in the dry-goods market, but trade is by no means generally active as yet. Pattern fabrics are in most request. Staple cotton goods are firmer, and a slight advance was noted in some lines. American indigo-blue prints are reported higher.

The wheat speculators are now all agog over a rumor that a big bull combination has been formed, including such men as Ream, Woerishoffer, Fairbank, Pat Kelly, and a few others almost equally well known in the trade. The story is believed by most of those who have heard it, and the only difficulty is in agrreing on the point to which they have resolved to put it before realising. It is generally supposed to be about 90c for May. The company is said to be already long, but to have no objection to taking on a lot more if the conditions seem to warrant it. Of course this is given only as a rumor, with the remark that those who try to make any money out of the alleged information may stand a smart chance of making it for the other man.

A private wire house yesterday telegraphed its customers: "We are on the eve of a big advance." Another private wire house sent out the message: "Sell wheat and wait till the flowers bloom in the spring, when you will be able to buy it back at 60c." It is not improbable that the truth lies in one of these extremes, or somewhere between them.

A very good export demand at the seaboard for wheat and flour was reported yesterday. It included some 5,200 brls flour, while four boat-loads of No. 2 red were early reported to have been taken for Portugal. There were rumors to the effect that about 400,000 bu in store at Buffalo was the subject of negotiation between the owners and certain parties in the export trade.

Mr. J. C. Brown, the new statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, wired Secretary Stone yesterday that hereafter the New York statements of visible supply will not include grain in transit by rail. This is an indorsement of the position taken by Chicago nearly a year ago, and removes the only remaining element of difference between the two statements. Henceforth they may be expected to agree substantially, unless in case of mistake by either party, and the frailty of human nature furnishes no guarantee against that.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c for provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
February	$10.80	$10.75 @10.87½	$10.82½
March	10.90	10.85 @10.97½	10.92½
May	11.10	11.05 @11.20	11.12½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
February	$6.10	$6.10 @ 6.12½	$6.12½
March	6.15	6.15 @ 6.17½	6.17½
May	6.27½	6.27½@ 6.30	6.27½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$5.27½	$5.25 @ 5.27½	$5.27½
March	5.32½	5.32½@ 5.35	5.35
May	5.45	5.42½@ 5.50	5.47½
WHEAT.			
February	80⅝	80⅝@ 82⅛	81⅝
March	81⅛	81⅛@ 82⅜	82
May	86⅜	86⅜@ 88	87⅛
CORN.			
February	36⅛	35⅞@ 36⅝	36⅛
March	36⅜	36⅝@ 36⅞	36⅝
May	40⅝	40⅛@ 40⅝	40⅛
OATS.			
No. 2	29⅝	....@ 29⅞	29⅞
February	28⅝	....@	28⅞
March	28⅝	....@	28⅞
May	31⅞	....@ 32	32

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	February.	March.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 77⅛	$ 77⅝	$ 83⅛
No. 2 corn	37⅛	37⅛	40⅛
No. 2 oats	27⅛	28⅛	31
Pork	12.22½	12.30	12.52½
Lard	6.80	6.90	7.07½
Short ribs	6.25	6.30	6.45

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1886.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1886.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.
Flour, brls	9,995	39,202	5,758	27,047
Wheat, bu	21,800	75,082	21,410	37,319
Corn, bu	228,618	401,458	80,626	208,483
Oats, bu	130,459	154,204	45,610	113,790
Rye, bu	4,226	10,352	420	2,540
Barley, bu	73,231	57,813	18,880	19,005
Grass seed, lbs	89,065	85,310	112,729	57,144
Flaxseed, bu	12,755	1,096	2,746	1,927
Broom-corn, lbs	39,000	69,550	45,000	47,411
Cured meats, lbs	1,307,850	921,710	2,046,052	1,703,580
Canned meats, cases	....	....	105	473
Dressed beef, lbs	64,360	140,090	1,604,056	583,752
Beef, tcs	....	....	....	40
Beef, brls	....	....	87	227
Pork, brls	....	501	725	874
Lard, lbs	779,250	322,630	664,975	643,880
Cheese, lbs	68,230	59,300	76,630	65,950
Butter, lbs	379,791	191,630	267,630	113,680
Dressed hogs, No.	131	472	275	483
Live hogs, No.	27,421	26,033	3,105	4,935
Cattle, No.	6,899	5,623	2,727	2,161
Sheep, No.	5,423	7,167	1,431	1,512
Hides, lbs	314,935	367,015	423,095	126,600
Wool, lbs	8,125	93,770	130,110	86,610
Coal, tons	13,631	12,769	2,118	3,794
Lumber, M feet	773	536	1,014	913
Shingles, M	303	85	90	....
Salt, brls	180	3,133	2,794	2,477

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Tuesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	..	..	7	7
Spring wheat	9	15	3	27
Corn	23	176	39	238
Oats	24	77	..	101
Barley	1	1	..	2
Rye	..	25	15	40
Total	57	294	64	415

Total about 270,000 bu. Inspected out: 8,088 bu wheat and 508 bu barley. The estimated receipts for today are 30 cars wheat, 240 cars corn, and 116 cars oats.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Jan. 27.	Jan. 26.	Jan. 25.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Jan. 27.	Jan. 26.	Jan. 25.
Chicago	22,000	5,000	9,500	21,500	18,000	5,000
Milwaukee	9,500	13,500	7,000	1,500	2,500	4,000
St. Louis	13,000	5,500	17,500	1,500	....	1,000
Toledo	12,500	13,000	16,000	11,000	40,000	4,500
Detroit	18,000	6,500	5,000	16,000	1,000	14,000
Kansas City	1,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	4,500	5,500
Min'eap'lis	73,000	78,500	92,500	3,500	9,500	3,500
Duluth	10,000	16,000	12,000			

The following table exhibits the weekly imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending Jan. 23, 1886.	Week ending Jan. 16, 1886.	Week ending Jan. 24, 1885.
Flour, brls	110,000@115,000	125,000@130,000	230,000@235,000
Wheat, qrs	230,000@235,000	150,000@155,000	170,000@175,000
Corn, qrs	160,000@165,000	170,000@175,000	170,000@175,000

King of Toledo, in a statement of the wheat situation, calls attention to the fact that financial distress will probably restrict consumption in the United Kingdom, and cause the crop to be fully marketed. Imports the past four months have been large, but less than usual from our Atlantic ports, and will probably continue so the remainder of the season.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Fine desirable goods were in moderate request and values quotably easy, but unchanged as yet. Present indications favor lower prices, especially if the mild weather continues. Receipts of fine to fancy makes fair, with selections offered at 30@33c. Choice grades met with most favor from the butterine men at 26@29c. All other stocks were very dull and weak. Good goods that had been held for some days and lacked flavor quoted at 22@25c, and fancy dairy at 18@22c.

CHEESE—There was no change to note in this market, which ruled very firm, particularly for young Americas and flats, two in a box, as the demand was increasing and stocks limited. Shipping orders from the South and West are coming in more freely. Young Americas, 11@11½c; flats, 2 in a box, 10¾@11c; cheddars, 9¾@10c; summer made full creams, 5½@8½c; choice skims, 5½@6c; common do, 2@4c.

COOPERAGE—Steady with a moderate demand and fair offerings. Quotations were: Pork barrels, 87½@90c; lard tierces, $1.07½@1.10.

DRESSED HOGS—Inquiry fair and offerings light. Several cars were sold but the particulars were not reported. Prices ranged at $4.65 for light and $4.70 for good heavy lots. A car of mixed weights sold at $4.65.

EGGS—Declined 1c to 20@21c per doz for guaranteed new-laid Southern eggs, owing to a light and exclusively local inquiry and an excess of fresh receipts. Fresh stocks, so called, 17@18c; ice-house eggs, 15@17c. The market is overloaded with mixed lots of questionable freshness, and holders are very desirous of closing out.

GREEN FRUITS—A continued light movement in apples was noted at 25c@$1.10 for peddlers' stock, to $1.50@2.25 for choice table fruit. Oranges were quiet with increased offerings owing to receipts from California. Florida brights, $4.00@4.25 per case; do russets, $3.50; Californias, $3.25 per brl.

HAY—This market was less active with moderate offerings. Timothy steady and in good request and Iowa upland dull and 25c lower. There was some shipping inquiry for the former. Quotations were as follows: No. 1 timothy, $11.50@12.00 on track; No. 2 do, $10.00@11.00; mixed do, $8.00@9.00; Iowa upland prairie, $10.00@10.75. Receipts, 482 tons; shipments, 40 tons.

POTATOES—Receipts, 16 cars. With the supply in excess of the demand prices declined 1c all round, notwithstanding efforts to sustain the market. Choice Burbanks in car-lots, 57@62c per bu; early white rose, 50@52c; ordinary red do, 42@47c; Beauty of Hebron, 50@57c; stocks, 60@70c.

POULTRY—Dull and weak. Fresh receipts moderate, but the supply was abundant. Frozen stocks almost unsalable and obtainable at almost buyers' prices. Chickens, 5@7c; turkeys, 7@9c, outside for choice; frozen turkeys, 5@6c; ducks and geese, 6@8c.

VEGETABLES—Local trading slow, with heavy shipping orders. The roads are in such a bad condition that there is very little coming in. Cabbage advanced $1.00. Beets and turnips, $1.00 per brl; parsnips, $1.25; Illinois sweet potatoes, $2.25@2.50; Jersey do, $3.00@3.25; onions, $2.00@2.25; cabbage, $5.00@7.00 per 100; celery 25c per doz; radishes, 35@40c per doz.

WHISKY—Unchanged and quoted at $1.16.

WOOL—Firm and unchanged, with a moderately active demand, especially for combings. Fine wools were in better request. Quotations are as follows:

Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and East'n Iowa.

Coarse, tub	24@27	Burry, unwashed	14@16
Medium, tub	30@34	Fine, washed	28@30
Fine, unwashed	17@23	Medium, washed	31@32
Medium, unwashed	24@26	Coarse, washed	27@28
Coarse, unwashed	19@23		

Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and West'n Iowa.

Fine, unwashed	16@21	Coarse, unwashed	20@21
Medium, unwashed	20@22		

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra fancy creamery, 33c; extra firsts, 30½c; extra dairy, 30c; extra firsts, 27c; roll, choice, 11½c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 9c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 18¾c; January, 18c; buyer, 19c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 25	8,627	46	20,462	5,672
Tuesday, Jan. 26	6,899	156	27,421	5,423
Wednesday, Jan. 27	5,600	....	29,500	5,000
Total	21,126	202	77,383	16,095
Last week	22,370	437	102,601	17,095
Increase	1,244	235	25,218	1,000
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 25	1,851	....	6,878	1,144
Tuesday, Jan. 26	2,027	....	3,105	1,431
Wednesday, Jan. 27	2,600	...	8,000	1,000
Total	7,178	....	17,983	3,575
Last week	5,819	1	16,531	3,621

J. C. Coughlin, Thomas Crawford, and D. H. Elliott, three Canadian cattle exporters, are here buying beeves for the London, Liverpool, and Glasgow markets.

One year ago Wednesday receipts at Chicago were: Cattle, 3,859; calves, 118; hogs, 16,352; sheep, 2,733; cars, 496. Shipments were: Cattle, 2,839; calves, 49; hogs, 6,849; sheep, 1,754; cars, 243.

About 200 corn-fed Texas cattle sold Wednesday to dressed-meat operators at $3.50@4.10. A car-load of Texas hogs also numbered among the novelties received.

Wednesday's cattle market was active, with desirable grades 5@10c higher. Most grades of hogs advanced 5c and sheep remained unchanged.

CATTLE—Good to fancy beef cattle had a decided upward tendency owing to a brisk export demand. Canadian and Boston exporters were the principal buyers of choice cattle, though New York shippers and dressed-meat operators made considerabe inquiry. Competition was lively, and anything with flesh and quality combined found ready sale at about 10c advance. The quality graded quite poor and the best price obtained was $5.65. That figure was paid by a Canadian exporter for 15 head of 1,623-lb bullocks, which were rather old-fashioned. Sixty head of handy 1,433-lb steers sold at $5.50 and some 1,381-lb cattle went for export alive at $4.90. Very few cattle sold below $4.00, and steers averaging 1,157 lbs sold as high as $4.60; common qualities sold at $3.70@3.80. A train-load of cattle held here since last Thursday sold at $4.65@4.75, being about the same as was offered the day of arrival. There was a fairly active demand for cows, bulls, calves, and butchering cattle at former rates. Both city butchers and canners purchased rather freely. Thin cows and bulls sold at $2.00, and real good cows sold at $3.25@3.50, with choice heavy selections to dressed-meat men at $3.60@3.75. About ten car-loads of Texas cattle sold at $3.50@4.10. The demand for stockers was more active, and sales showed about 10c advance. Well-bred feeding steers sold at $4.00@4.25, and rather rough steers were taken for fattening purposes at $3.70@3.90. Stockers sold principally at $2.80@3.20. The general cattle market closed firm.

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
15 export	1,623	$5.65	44 Texans	825	$3.50
16	1,615	5.50	26 cows	1,154	3.60
60 export	1,433	5.50	14 cows	1,100	3.50
16 export	1,498	5.30	10 calves	103	5.60
14 export	1,378	5.15	12 calves	115	5.00
17 export	1,365	5.10	19 bulls	1,032	2.00
17 export	1,454	5.00	18 cows	863	2.30
18 export	1,367	5.00	17 cows	928	2.65
14 export	1,400	4.95	17 cows	991	2.57½
18 export	1,381	4.90	28 cows	850	2.70
18	1,361	5.20	20 cows	1,019	2.85
17	1,462	5.15	25 cows	995	2.85
51	1,433	5.10	16 cows	1,000	3.00
16	1,490	4.90	15 cows	1,000	3.00
19	1,260	4.85	15 cows	1,020	3.00
18	1,368	4.80	16 cows	980	3.10
18	1,406	4.80	11 cows	1,058	3.15
163	1,311	4.75	24 cows	1,040	3.20
159	1,293	4.65	20 cows	1,083	3.25
39	1,157	4.60	16 cows	990	3.30
37	1,304	4.60	15 cows	1,128	3.40
37	1,233	4.50	22 feeders	1,124	4.20
18	1,170	4.40	25 feeders	1,067	4.10
12	1,087	4.35	14 feeders	1,060	4.00
15	1,192	4.15	44 feeders	1,017	3.90
32	1,020	4.10	21 feeders	980	3.80
30	1,172	4.00	21 feeders	984	3.80
17	1,016	4.00	10 feeders	963	3.45
34	1,077	4.00	22 feeders	959	3.25
40	1,053	3.80	24 stockers	827	3.35
14	1,038	3.75	53 stockers	824	3.15
16	1,080	3.70	26 stockers	801	3.10
40 Texans	1,083	4.00	13 stockers	628	2.65
20 Texans	983	4.00	18 stockers	618	2.60
62 Texans	860	3.80			

HOGS—Chicago packers and other local buyers purchased about 22,000 hogs Wednesday, and Eastern dealers forwarded fully 8,000 to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other points. Fresh arrivals were estimated at almost 30,000 head, which, with the number carried over from Tuesday, made more than 40,000 on sale. The movement was active, and while light grades remained steady good mixed weights and fair to fancy heavy packing and shipping sold fully 5c higher. The Chicago Packing & Provision Company purchased about 3,700. The entire drove averaged 315 lbs, and cost $4.13, or 6c more than paid by them Tuesday for 4,881 hogs which averaged 308 lbs. The quantity of the arrivals was about the same as Tuesday, being considerably improved as compared with last week. C. H. North & Co., engaged in the packing business at Boston, purchased 439 extra choice heavy hogs. The lot averaged 357 lbs and cost $4.25. Two car-loads of hogs, averaging almost 500 lbs, sold at $4.20, while pigs weighing less than 100 lbs changed hands at $3.25@3.30. The bulk of desirable heavy sold around about $4.00@4.15, though quite a good many rough and tail-end lots sold as low as $3.60@3.80. Good mixed hogs firm at $3.90@4.05, and fair to choice light bacon grades at $3.65@3.90. Some pigs weighing less than 200 lbs sold at $4.00, and poor light as low as $3.40. Skips sold at $2.75@3.40. The market closed strong.

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
439	357	$4.25	65Te.	275	$4.10	89	197	$4.00
62	425	4.25	114	311	4.05	81	197	3.95
90	487	4.20	62	297	4.05	190	183	3.95
101	348	4.20	135	273	4.00	76	93	3.25
82	327	4.20	125	291	4.00	62	94	3.30
244	352	4.20	83	307	4.00	20	190	3.90
156	362	4.15	86	275	3.95	226	187	3.90
49	325	4.15	102	307	3.90	250	180	3.80
67	264	4.15	67	265	3.90	165	181	3.77½
207	291	4.10	65	241	3.90	104	287	4.12½
124	329	4.10	72	242	3.85	61	332	3.87½
101	315	4.10	51	297	3.85	63	291	4.07½
87	304	4.10	48	391	3.80	62	265	4.07½
54	272	3.75	42	228	3.65	144	164	3.75
66	190	3.75	114	187	3.70	94	168	3.72½
149	158	3.65	147	137	3.50	44	152	3.40

SHEEP—Local operators and Eastern buyers purchased freely Wednesday at unchanged prices. Offerings were large, including quite a good many common and undesirable grades. Over 200 head of 78-lb sheep sold as low as $2.00 per 100 lbs, while extra prime muttons went at $5.25. A small lot of lambs sold at $6.00. Fair to good sheep changed hands mainly at $3.70@4.25. The market closed strong for good sheep and weak far common grades.

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
215	78	$2.00	122	90	$3.95
62	64	3.15	97	87	3.90
82	59	2.25	92	90	4.00
10 rams	120	2.50	109	80	4.00
161	62	2.60	82	91	4.00
10	111	2.75	195	99	4.00
37	91	2.75	88	102	4.25
33	79	2.85	45 mixed	78	4.25
49	89	3.25	82	80	4.25
90	79	3.50	81	113	4.35
105	82	3.55	35 lambs	62	4.38½
65	94	3.62½	90	94	4.50
177	87	3.70	100	98	4.60
68	84	3.75	92	103	4.80
25	87	3.75	137	115	4.90
70	105	3.85	12	148	5.25
37	88	3.87½	7 lambs	88	6.00

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 27.—BEEVES—Receipts, including 20 car-loads for exportation, were 235 car-loads; after a show of firmness for prime steers in the early trading the market weakened, and finally closed dull and lower, with at least 20 car-loads to carry over; a pair of premium cattle sold at $6.45 per 100 lbs, live weight; a few extra steers at $6.00@6.15; and a car-load of poor do at $3.80; but $4.00@4.85 was the selling range for poor to prime steers, and $2.80@3.75 for various and fat bulls. Exports, 270 beeves, 2,600 quarters of beef, and 500 carcasses of mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,800; prices not materially lower, but the feeling was weak and the pens could not be cleared; sales were at $3.80@5.40 per 100 lbs for sheep, and at $5.00@6.75 for lambs, with a car-load of choice lambs at $7.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,370; all for slaughterers direct; dull and nominal for live hogs at $4.00@4.40 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 700; market active and 10@15c higher; good to choice shipping, $4.80@5.25; common to medium, $3.80@4.65; butcher steers, $3.25@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.65; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 2,000; market active and 5@10c lower, closing strong; butchers' and best heavy, $4.10@4.30; mixed packing, $3.80@4.00; light, $3.40@3.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,280; shipments, 400; market fairly active; $2.50@4.65.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,810; shipments, 636; shipping grades stronger and a shade higher; butchers' stuff steady; exporters, $4.95@5.05; good to choice shipping, $4.50@4.80; common to medium, $3.90@4.30; stockers and feeders, $2.60@3.75; cows, $3.00@3.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,400; shipments, 861; weak and a shade lower; good to choice, $3.85@3.95; common to medium, $3.55@3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,439; shipments, none; steady; good to choice, $3.00@3.75; common to medium, $2.25@2.80.

East Liberty, Pa., Jan. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 209 head; shipments, 589; market slow; prime, $5.25@5.50; fair to good, $4.50@5.00; common, $3.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 1,100; market dull; Philadelphias, $4.25@4.40; Yorkers, $3.80@4.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 2,200; market dull; prime, $4.25@4.50; fair to good, $3.50@4.00; common, $1.50@2.50.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; demand fair; offerings moderate; winter, 7s@7s 2d; spring, 7s@7s 2d; California, 6s 8d@6s 10d; club, 5s 11d@7s 1d. Corn firm; fair demand at 4s 1¼d for new.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 51s. Lard, 32s 6d. Long clear, 29s; short clear, 30s. Beef, 83s.

TALLOW—26s.

CHEESE—50s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27—3:30 p. m.—Close.—PROVISIONS—Pork—Holders offer moderately; prime mess Eastern, 51s steady; do Western, 43s 6d, steady. Lard—Holders offer moderately; spot, January, February, and March, 32s 6d, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer moderately; new No. 2 winter, 7s 2d, firm; do spring, 7s 2d, firm. Flour—Holders offer freely 8s, dull. Corn—Holders offer moderately; old mixed, 4s 7½d, dull; new mixed spot, January, February, and March, 4s 1¼d, dull.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—REFINED PETROLEUM—6⅛@6⅜d.

SUGAR—15s 6d@15s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96 degrees, and 13s 9d@14s 6d for muscovado fair refining afloat.

LINSEED OIL—£19 7s 6d@£19 12s 6d per tun.

WOOL—Fair attendance at wool sales; cross-breds in good demand, occasionally ½d higher; scarcely any fleece cataloged; sales, 11,000 bales, as follows: 9,0.0 bales New South Wales, scoured, 8d@4s 2d; greasy, 4d@1s 1d; locks and pieces, 1½d@1s 1½d; 800 bales Queensland, scoured, 9d@10d; greased, 5¼d@10d; locks and pieces, 7d@7½d; 1,000 bales South Australia, scoured, 9¼d@1s 4½d; greasy, 7¼d@10½d; locks and pieces, 7d@8d; 200 bales Cape, scoured, 9d@1s 1d; greasy, 6d@1s 2d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—COTTON—In good demand; middling uplands, 5d; do Orleans, 5⅛d; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 8,700 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady, with a fair demand; holders offer moderately. Corn firm with a fair demand.

TURPENTINE SPIRITS—28s 6d per cwt.

LINSEED OIL—20s 9d per cwt.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—[Special.]—WHEAT—On a livelier speculation winter wheat here fluctuated widely, but, on more confident bidding ruled unmistakably stronger, gaining for the day ⅛@⅝c a bu. Though leaving off less firmly, cable advices, politically, were deemed more stimulating; Western accounts were also of a bullish tenor. Free purchases reported for covering purposes, chiefly for May delivery. A very moderate inquiry noted for early delivery, mostly for shipment, with values quoted higher, with the buoyancy in futures. Sales, for early delivery: No. 2 red free on board, from store, at 91⅛@91⅛c. No. 2 red wheat futures: February 90⅝@91⅛c, closing at 91⅛c; March 91⅛@93⅛c, closing at 92⅜c; April 93@93⅛c, closing at 94c; May 94⅛@95c, closing at 95⅛c; June 95⅜@97c, closing at 96⅛c; August 96⅛@97⅛c, closing at 97⅛c; December $1.02@1.03⅛c, closing at $1.03.

CORN—A fairly active business is reported for early delivery again in good part for export at stronger though irregular prices, steamer mixed gaining for the day a trifle, and No. 3 as much as ⅜@1c a bu.; these grades attracting chief attention, and in the futures line rather more interest evinced, and prices, which opened weaker, hardened subsequently to relapse by the close to last evening's figures. Sales: No. 2, in elevator, car-lots, 49⅛@50c, closing at 50c. No. 2 white, in elevator, at 51c bid. No. 2 futures: January 50c, closing at 50c; February 49⅛@49⅛c, closing at 49⅛c; March 48⅜@49c, closing at 48⅞c; April 48⅝@48⅞c, closing at 48⅞c; May 48⅛@48⅝c, closing at 48⅝c.

OATS—Advanced for the day ⅛@⅛c a bu on early deliveries, on generally a moderate business. Sales: No. 2 white in elevator 40⅛@40⅛c, closing at 40⅛c; No. 2 in elevator 37⅛@37⅜c, closing at 37⅛c bid, and delivered at 39c; white Western ungraded at 38@44⅛c, as to quality and condition; mixed Western ungraded 36@42c. No. 2 futures: January, closing at 37⅜c; February 37⅛@37⅜c, closing at 37⅜c; March 37⅛@37⅜c, closing at 37⅜c; May 37@37⅛c, closing at 37⅛c.

BARLEY, RYE, AND MALT—As last quoted, but dull.

PROVISIONS—Hog products were as a rule less active, but altered materially. Pork inactive for prompt delivery, with mess at $10.37½@10.50; family mess at $11.25. Bacon wholly nominal. Western steam lard in moderate request for early delivery, with contract grade quoted at $6.45 and choice at $6.47½. Western steam lard futures: January $6.46, closing at $6.46; February $6.46@6.47, closing at $6.46; March $6.47@6.48, closing at $6.47; April $6.53@6.54, closing at $6.53; May, $6.60@6.61, closing at $6.60; June, closing at $6.65.

BUTTER—A moderate demand for strictly choice to fancy qualities, which ruled firm. Most other kinds in slack request and quoted generally barely steady; choice to strictly fancy creamery at 32@35c; very good to prime do at 28@31c; imitation creamery, fair to fancy, at 18@25c; about fair to fancy Eastern dairy half-firkin tubs at 15@25; do Welsh tubs nominal; do firkins, 15@20c; Eastern whole dairies, 15@22c as to quality; Western dairy, good to fancy, at 12@19c; fresh factory, 11@20c for fair to fancy.

CHEESE—Moderately sought after, with best Eastern factory at 9¾@10c for white and 10¼c for colored, and Ohio flats, fine, at 9¼@9¾c and fair to good at 7@8¼c.

TALLOW—At 4⅝c, closing at 4⅝c.

SUGARS—Raw in more demand on the basis of 5⅜c for fair and 5⅛c for good refining muscovado, and centrifugal, 96° test, at 6c; molasses sugar, 5⅛c; centrifugal to arrive, 3 9-16c, cost and freight, for 96° test; refined as last quoted.

FREIGHTS—Held to steadiness on berths on a moderate movement. Of the contracts by the steam packets on berth for London: corn, 3d; Glasgow, wheat from store, 3¾d.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—COTTON—Quiet; uplands, 9 3-16c; Orleans, 9⅜c; sales, 149 bales; futures closed firm; January, 9.09c; February, 9.11c; March, 9.21c; April, 9.32c; May, 9.43c; June, 9.53c; July, 9.63c; August, 9.71c; September, 9.49c; October, 9.35c.

FLOUR—Moderately active; sales, 15,000 brls.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio dull at 8⅛@8⅜c; options steady; sales, 12,250 bags; February, 6.60c; March, 6.60c; April, 6.70c; May, 6.75c; June and July, 6.75@6.80c; August and September, 6.80@6.85c; October, 6.85@6.90c. Molasses dull; 50 test, 23c. Rice quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM—Steady; united closed at 89⅛c.

RESIN—Steady.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 41c.

EGGS—Dull and heavy; receipts, 1,273 pkgs; Western, 22@22½c.

COPPER—Dull.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,827 brls; wheat, 1,100 bu; corn, 56,400 bu; oats, 37,050 bu; rye, none; barley, 7,500 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 5,203 brls and 13,987 sacks; wheat, 82,627 bu; corn, 1,160 bu; oats, 60 bu.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern creamery 25@28c per lb for choice to extra fall, 17@22c for summer; Western creamery 28@33c for choice to extra; Northern dairy 18@23c for choice to extra, and 12@16c for fair to good; imitation creamery, 22@25c for choice to extra; ladle packed, 20@22c for choice fresh; and 8@17c per lb for common to good.

CHEESE—New York extra 10@10½c per lb, choice 9@9¾c, and common to good 5@8c; Vermont choice to extra at 8½@10c, common 5@7c; Western extra 9¼@9¾c, choice 8@9c, common to good 4@6c; Worcester County full cream 9¼@10¼c, sage 8@12c.

EGGS—Are held at 29@30c per doz for near by, 26@29c for Eastern, 26½@28c for Northern, 25½@27c for Western, and 24½@26c for provincial.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The opening on May wheat this morting was ⅜c higher than yesterday's close, at 94c. A decline, with large offerings, carried it down to 93½c; again it advanced on rumors of large exports and amid a good deal of excitement to 95⅛c, the highest price of the day. It broke, however, under liberal selling, and closed at noon at 94⅛c. No trading in cash or other futures.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Opened at 94⅜c, fell off to 94⅛c, rallied, and closed at 94⅛c. The sales of the day aggregate 3,000,000 bu. Receipts, 10,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard wheat closed apparently 1c higher, or at $1.00, but lots could have been purchased at a fraction less. Just before the advance in Chicago a few cars sold at 99⅛c; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at 87c. Winter wheat higher; No. 2 red held at 95c, and No. 1 white at 96c on track. Corn firm.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 27.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat very strong and higher. The market opened ⅜@⅛c higher and soon reacted ⅛c; later rallied and ruled very strong, closing 1⅛c higher than yesterday's figures; No. 2 red, cash, 93@94c; January, 91⅛c; February, 91⅛@91⅛c, closing at 92⅛c bid; March, 93⅛@93⅛c, closing at 94c bid; May, 95⅛@97⅛c, closing at 97⅛c. Corn—Very quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed, 34⅛c; February, 34⅛c; March, 35@35⅛c, closing at 35c; May, 37⅛@37⅛c, closing at 37⅛c. Oats steady but dull; No. 2 mixed, cash, 28⅛c; May, 31⅛@31⅛c. Rye neglected. Barley dull and unchanged.

LEAD—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Easy; 16@16½c.

FLAXSEED—Unchanged.

BRAN—Dull and weak; 51c at mill; 62c on east track.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; $1.85@1.90.

WHISKY—$1.10.

WOOL—Steady; unwashed, 17@25c; tub washed, 27@35c; Texas wool, 19@24c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Pork, $11.00. Lard, quiet and easy at $5.90@5.95. Bulk meats—Loose lots long clear, $5.30; short ribs, $5.40; short clear, $5.55; boxed lots, long clear, $5.65; short ribs, $5.85; short clear, $6.00. Bacon—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat easy and ⅛@⅛c lower. Corn easy but prices about unchanged. Oats steady; unchanged.

Toledo, O., Jan. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat easy; cash, 91⅛@92c; January, 91⅛c asked; February, 92c asked; May, 94⅛c. Corn quiet; cash, 39c; May, 40⅛c. Oats dull; cash, 31c bid; May, 34c.

CLOVER-SEED—Firm; cash, January, or February, $5.90; March, $6.00 asked.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.70 bid.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat closed firmer; active; cash, 92@92⅛c; January, 92c; February, 92⅛c asked; May, 95⅛@95⅛c; June, 95⅛c. Corn steady; cash, 39c; May, 41c asked. Oats steady; cash, 31c; May, 34c asked.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; cash or January, $5.90; February, $5.90 asked; March, $6.00 asked.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.70.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 27.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat opened weak and lower, and later reacted and closed steady; No. 2 red January, 87⅛@88⅛c; February, 88@88⅛c; March, 89⅛@89⅛c; April, 90⅛@91c; May, 91⅛@92c. Corn—Weaker; cob corn, 48c per 70 lbs; No. 2 mixed, 46@46⅛c; steamer No. 2 mixed, 46⅛@47c; do No. 2 yellow, 46⅛@47c; No. 2 mixed, January, 47@47⅛c; February, 47⅛@47⅛c; March, 47⅛@47⅛c; April, 47⅛@47⅛c; May, 47⅛@47⅛c. Oats—Spot dull; white, 38@41c; futures dull, with January ⅛c lower.

EGGS—Dull and weak; Pennsylvania fresh, 22⅛c; Ohio and other Western fresh, 22c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 124,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; reports from interior show farmers' deliveries light; closed strong; No. 1 hard, cash or January, 88c; February, 88⅛c; March, 89⅛c; May, 93⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash or January, 82⅛c; February, 82⅛c; March, 83⅛c; May, 88c.

FLOUR—Firmly held; patents, $4.80@5.00; bakers', $3.80@4.00.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 72,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,360 bu; flour, 14,375.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot and January, 87⅛c bid; February, 87⅛@87⅛c; March, 89⅛@89⅛c; May, 93⅛@93⅛c. Corn—Western easier and active; mixed spot, 47@47⅛c; January, 47⅛@47⅛c; February, 46⅛@46⅛c; steamer, 44⅛@44⅛c. Oats higher and firm; Western, 40@42c; mixed, 38@38c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $10.75@11.00. Lard—Refined 7⅛@7⅛c.

EGGS—Lower at 20@21c; limed, 14@15c.

COFFEE—Dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 7⅛@8⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,272 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 110,000 bu; oats, 3,700 bu; rye, 100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,565 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 27.—FLOUR—Very dull.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash, 81⅛c; January, 81⅛c; February, 81⅛c. Corn steady; No. 2, 36⅛c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 29⅛c. Rye dull; No. 1, 58c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 51⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Easier; mess pork, cash or February, $10.80; March, $10.90. Prime steam lard, cash or February, $6.15; March, $6.17½.

BUTTER—Quiet; dairy, 15@18c.

CHEESE—Trade light; 9@11c.

EGGS—Weaker; 18½@19c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,755 brls; wheat, 9,735 bu; barley, 14,225 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,500 brls; wheat, 18,880 bu; barley, 16,675.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 27.—WHISKY—Firm at $1.10; sales of 748 brls of finished goods on this basis.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 27.—TURPENTINE—Dull; 39c.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

CONTENTS OF THE CURRENT ISSUE OF THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this date (Thursday, Jan. 28) is made up as follows:

PAGE I.—"Landlord" Scully—An Alien Who Has Built Up a System of Irish Landlordism in America—His Tenants, Mainly Ignorant Foreigners, Reduced to a Condition Approaching Serfdom—He Takes Vast Sums of Money from the Country Annually, but Pays No Taxes. A Pretty Howdy-do—The Ohio Senate Split into Two Bodies Over the Contested Cincinnati Seats—Democrats Still Persisting in Obstructing Public Business—The Republicans Will Not Yield—Charge Against the Cincinnati Police Commissioners, Which Will Probably Secure Their Removal.

PAGE II.—The Ohio Complication [continued]. Butchers organize into a National Union. International Association of Fairs and Expositions. National Sugar-Growers' Association. A Chicago Tragedy—Charles A. Clowes Murders His Mistress and Commits Suicide. Decision in the Maxwell Land-Grant Case. Wool Trade for 1885. The United Kingdom—Opening of Parliament—The Queen's Speech—She Is Opposed to Any Disturbance of the Legislative Union Between Great Britain and Ireland—The Tory Ministry Already Defeated in the House of Commons. The Republican Senators Moving on the President's Outworks. Report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture—The Deficit in the State's Wheat Crop for 1885. Railroads—East-Bound Freight Shipments. Sawing Off the Horns of Cattle.

PAGE III.—Tobogganing in Chicago (four illustrations). Illinois Matters. Saloon-Licenses in Chicago. A Negro Lynched in Kentucky for Murdering a White Woman. Cowboys Attempt to Run a Texas Town and Four of Them Get Killed. The State Veterinarian. Bohemian-Oats Swindle. Congressman Joseph Rankin of Wisconsin Dead (portrait). Greece Threatens to Make War upon Turkey, and the Great Powers Sit Down upon the Former. An Execution in Louisiana. Drainage Law. Ex-Gov. Warmoth's Sugar Plantation. The Food Supply. Nebraska Corn. Snow-Slides in the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Blaine for Silver. Veterinary Practice. Fat-Stock and National Horse Shows.

PAGE IV.—Prospectus of The Chicago Tribune—How to Get The Daily Tribune for Nothing. Editorial—Alien Landlords in the United States—National Railway Regulation—Come Back to Stay—The Cincinnati Police Commission Investigation—The Eastern Money Plutocracy—The Business Situation—Wheat Supplies—A Problem for Revenue Reformers—Cheap Transfers of Grain—Another Prohibition Complication.

PAGE V.—Editorial (continued)—Silver Agitation in Europe—The Chicago Tribune's Position on the Silver Question—Presidential Rewards to Southern Fine-Workers—Silver and Gold—Minor Editorial Paragraphs. Current Notes. Personals. Notes and Comments—Washington—Chicago—Foreign—Miscellaneous. Letter from Commissioner Sparks. Southern Wisconsin Farmers' Institute. Closing Proceedings of the Meeting of the Tile-Manufacturers at Springfield, Ill. Seven Insane Brothers. That Alleged Wheat Corner.

PAGE VI.—For the Housekeeper—Every Day Bills-of-Fare (by Marion Harland)—Home-Made Upholstering (by Christine Terhune Herrick)—A Talk with the Ladies (by Rose Terry Cooke). Volcanic Eruption in Mexico. Resolve (Poem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox). Agriculture—Live-Stock and Prosperity—Feeding Cows for Milk—Angora Goats Not Wanted—Stock Notes and Experience—Pioneering Then and Now—The English Sparrow—Fruit-Eating Bees—The Citron and Grape—Farm Notes and Comments. Lord Norroway's Heir (Story). Philosophy (Poem).

PAGE VII.—Business—Chicago Money Market—New York Money and Stock Markets—Chicago Produce Markets—Chicago Live-Stock Market—St. Louis, Kansas City, New York, East Liberty, and Buffalo Live-Stock Markets—Liverpool, New York, Duluth, St. Louis, Toledo, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis Produce Markets. Proceedings of the National Board of Trade. Live-Stock Interests—Legislation Asked by Cattlemen from the Present Congress. News Items from Various Quarters. Troubles of Country Grain-Shippers. Humor of the Day—The Honest Old Plumber—He Practiced the Iowa Tactics—Here, Mr. Bergh, if You Please—An Inflexible Juror—Brief Comicalities. The Wheat Question.

PAGE VIII.—Sketches—A Black Sheep (Prize Story)—Women Who Tipple on the Sly—Talmage on Marriage—Congressmen's Wives and Social Usages—How Washington Mammas Manage—An Italian Cinderella—An Ugly Ceiling—A Bequest to His Betrothed—What She Studied—Teeth Glittering with Diamonds—Anna Dickinson's Misfortunes—Annie Louise Cary's Romance—The Farmer of Leacock and His Wife—How the Bride's Veil Came to Be—How His Heart Was Touched—Costume Concerts—Current Poetry (four pieces)—Humorous Items.

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MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR MARKET.

IT ASSUMES A LIVELIER TONE, AND BUT FOR LACK OF WATER-POWER THE OUTPUT WOULD BE LARGELY INCREASED.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 27.—In a weekly review of the milling, the *Northwestern Miller* of Jan. 29 will say:

The flour market has livened up some, and about all the mills would be in operation but for low water, this alone holding the output down. Sixteen mills last week made flour, several starting late in the week. Production, 90,648 barrels, averaging 12,950 barrels daily for seven days, against 72,366 barrels the preceding week, and 97,000 barrels the corresponding time in 1885. Seventeen mills are running today, but were the power good the number would be twenty. Those in operation represent a maximum capacity of 28,000 barrels, but are probably not running out more than 14,000 or 15,000. Of the latter about 4,500 barrels were made by steam, three mills being thus operated. Another mill will start an engine soon, and probably others will soon follow their example. The need of a pool to regulate the running of mills in accordance with the supply of water has become apparent. An effort will be made today to form one. Flour active and stronger. Receipts of wheat for week, 404,880 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 26,880; flour, 77,875 barrels. In store here, 5,951,485 bushels; at Duluth, 5,567,571; at St. Paul, 1,172,000.

NORTHWESTERN GRAIN.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT AT MINNEAPOLIS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—One hundred and thirty cars of wheat have arrived in the last twenty-four hours. The Manitoba Road still continues to handle nearly one-half of all arriving, reporting sixty-eight cars today, while for the last twenty-four hours fifty-four came in. Altogether there were 140 cars moving today that are due by 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. Stocks on side track in the city have been running at about 300 cars for several days, amounting this morning to 342 to be disposed of, which are easily handled now. The Northern Pacific line of sixty elevators took in last week but a fraction above 10,000 bushels on the entire line. In the same time the demand on that company was 22,000 bushels for local milling along the line. Sixteen Minneapolis flour mills were in operation today. The water was low. Some millers estimate the output 25@35 per cent short on this account. There is not yet sufficient encouragement to make a liberal use of steam.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Grommes & Ullrich, 12 cases cigars; Sprague, Warner & Co., 15 cases cigars; Union Club, 1 case cigars; Lilienfeld Bros. & Mayer, 2 cases cigars; James H. Walker & Co., 8 cases dry goods; Lyon & Healy, 1 case musical instruments; Julius Bauer & Co., 13 cases musical instruments; W. A. Olmstead, 1 case maps; Koch Manufacturing Company, 1 case gloves; B. F. Ferguson, 1 cask wine, 1 cask brandy; A. H. Abbott & Co., 1 case manufactured wood; Matthieson & Heyeler Zinc Company, 1 case manufactured metal; W. H. Schimpferman & Son, 2 cases cigars; Jacob Meyer & Bros., 2 cases silk; Mullen Bros., 1 case dry goods; G. C. Kuhl, 2 cases dry goods; H. E. Schmidt, 2 cases hardware; Mandel Bros., 2 cases dry goods; Edson Keith & Co., 6 cases dry goods; E. Friese & Co., 4 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 11 cases dry goods; A. G. Spalding & Bros., 1 case bicycles; Falker & Stern, 77 packages earthenware; Chicago Stamping Company, 55 boxes tinplate; Sidney Shepard & Co., 121 boxes tinplate; Chapin & Gore, 5 cases cigars; Burley & Co., 6 packages decorated earthenware; Stanton & Co., 1 cask whisky; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 1,243 boxes tinplate. Collections, $21,673.30.

SPARKS INDORSED.

The Hon. E. B. Washburne Commends Him for an Honest, Faithful, and Efficient Officer.

Editor of The Tribune: I see that the Hon. William A. J. Sparks, Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington, is the subject of many violent attacks by certain newspapers, as well as by the stipendiaries of the land-grant railroads. I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Sparks, and have never seen him, and we are as far apart politically as it is possible for any two men to be. But I desire to say that in all that I have read in respect to his administration of the General Land Office I see nothing which justifies the attacks which have been made upon him, so far as I can judge. In respect to his decisions, they are substantially just, and in accordance with law.

If persons affected by such decisions are dissatisfied, it would be far better for them to exercise their right of appeal to have such decisions reviewed than to be assailing the Commissioner through the newspapers. They can be heard, if they are dissatisfied, before the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lamar, whom I have known, since some years previous to the breaking out of the War, as a member of Congress from Mississippi and a member of the Committee of Commerce of the House of Representatives of which I was the Chairman; and I can state that he is not only a very able man, but a very just and conscientious man, who can be trusted in any matter of appeal that may come before him. And then, on law questions, the opinion of the Attorney-General could be had, who is an able lawyer, and, I believe, an honest man.

The General Land Office, for the last fifteen or twenty years, has, according to my judgment, been the most corrupt department that ever existed in any government on the face of the earth. For years and years the land jobbers and the land grabbers seemed to have had full sway there, and it is quite time they were rooted out. And I am glad to find that an Illinois man like Mr. Sparks has had the courage to attack these stupendous abuses and to attempt to recover for the benefit of the people at large some portion of the public lands which had been obtained from the Government by the railroad companies. I hope that his hands may be strengthened and that he will continue in the course which he has laid out for himself. Some say that a pressure has been made upon the President and upon the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lamar, and that it will be necessary for him to be removed. It is impossible to believe that such can be the case; that an honest, faithful, and incorruptible public officer should be hounded out of his place by the men whose action he has exposed, and who is making such laudable efforts, as I think he is, to get back for the Government hundreds of millions of acres of public lands which have been literally filched from it by the land-grant railroads.

In respect to these railroad grants Mr. Sparks seems to be traveling in the same direction with Judge Payson, the able Republican Representative from this State, who is making a reputation before the country for the energetic action he has taken in the House of Representatives to get back for the benefit of the settlers and for the public generally a portion of the lands which the railroads have grabbed through the connivance and corruption of the General Land Office. Mr. Sparks deserves to be commended for his actions rather than denounced, and for one I wish to bear toward him as well as toward Judge Payson my sincere thanks for the course which they have taken.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27. E. B. WASHBURNE.

ST. PAUL'S ICE CARNIVAL.

ENTHUSIASM INCREASING AS THE OPENING DAY APPROACHES—EVERYTHING TO BE IN READINESS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The enthusiasm in the city increases as the day for the opening of the ice carnival draws near. Especially is this true of the different clubs, upon whom the success of the carnival so largely depends. Every evening drill meetings are held, and decided proficiency in military marching and movements is being acquired. Work at the palace has progressed very satisfactorily, fully justifying the statements made by the managers and the architect that everything will be in readiness the opening night. As the walls rise rapidly skywards the beauty of the glittering structure becomes more and more apparent to all beholders. The weather was especially favorable today for the progress of the work, the laborers being able to accomplish much on the tower, which they were compelled to abandon a few days ago on account of the cold. It is the intention of the managers to exclude all but workmen from the grounds after today, in order to give them a better chance to complete their task.

The evergreen trees that arrived a few days ago are being placed in position about the grounds. The work on the arches over the streets was carried on rapidly today. The directors are now arranging to entertain visitors, and have called on property-owners to decorate their buildings as well as illuminate at night.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1886:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wabash av, 195 ft n of Thirteenth st, w f, 25x171 ft, dated Dec. 28, 1885 (Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Co. to Horace F. Waite)	$ 12,000
Lexington st, 150 ft w of Francisco, n f, 25x126½ ft, dated Sept. 29, 1884 (John Bartsch to A. M. Hieronymus)	600
West Madison st, 102 ft w of Spaulding av, n f, 25x191 ft, with other property, dated Dec. 12, 1885 (C. N. Holden to L. D. Hammond)	2,250
La Salle av, 21½ ft n of Chicago av, w f, 21 2-10x101 ft, improved, dated June 22, 1881 (Alfred L. Scranton to Abner R. Scranton)	12,500
Forest av, 175 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 16 (Burke Stone to Adolph Muller)	2,000
Thirty-fourth court, 172 ft w of Auburn st, s f, 50x145 ft, improved, dated Jan. 27 (James Bell to W. G. Parker)	1,200
Same property as above, dated Jan. 27 (M. G. Parker to Margaret Bell)	1,200
Ward st, 167 ft n of Belden av, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 27 (M. and C. Wilkowske to August Choiae)	650
Walleck place, 211 ft n of Eighteenth st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Jan. 23 (Joel Evans et al. to J. and A. Kubin)	310
West Nineteenth st, 242½ ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 9 (Same to J. Churan)	575
Fairfield av, 580 ft s of Harvard st, w f, 25x132 ft, dated Jan. 7 (J. N. Vance to A. Edwards)	375
Centre av, 370 ft n of Twelfth st, w f, 2 ½x160 ft, dated Jan. 23 (L. C. and J. J. Kerrigan to William Eckert)	3,500
Jefferson st, 250 ft s of Harrison, e f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 27 (A. F. and E. M. Hogan to Thomas E. Gilmore)	4,000
Eugenie st, 33 ft w of Franklin, n f, 102x106 ft, dated Jan. 2 (K. Birren et al. to Nicholas Birren)	5,640
Eugenie st, 57 ft w of Franklin, n f, 26x106 ft, dated Jan. 25 (Nicholas Birren to J. H. Birren)	2,080
Eugenie st, 109 ft w of Franklin, n f, 26x106 ft, dated Jan. 25 (same party to Mary Ebertshaeuser)	2,080
Eugenie st, 83 ft w of Franklin, n f, 26x106 ft, dated Jan. 25 (same party to B. Brosterhaus)	2,080
North Paulina st, n e cor of Brigham, w f, 72x100 ft, dated Jan. 21 (C. Grom et al. to M. and F. Schramkowski)	4,000
West Division st, 144 ft e of Wood, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 4 (W. E. Hatterman to K. Engebretson)	1,100
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Lincoln av, 148 ft n w of Paulina st, s w f, 75 ft to Paulina st, dated Jan. 19 (M. E. and L. Turner to P. F. and O. F. Haynes)	$ 1,800
Paulina st, 98 ft n of Roscoe, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 4 (same to P. F. Haynes)	600
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Kimbark av, 290 ft s of Chestnut st, w f, 160x168 ft, dated Jan. 7 (Andrew J. Cooper to Robert Del Armitage)	$ 4,000
Wentworth av, 150 ft s of Fiftieth st, e f, 50x124 ft, dated Jan. 1 (John McKerlie to Carl E. B. Paterson)	1,600
May st, 300 ft n of Fifty-third, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 22 (C. J. Hambleton to T. Ryan)	300
McCaffery av, 225 ft e of Sacramento, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 4 (F. Scherruble to W. T. Arlen)	900
Kimball av, 290 ft s of Chestnut st, w f, 160x168 ft, dated Jan. 7 (John Crane to Andrew J. Cooper)	3,600
Loomis st, 280 ft s of Forty-seventh, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 23 (C. K. Walleck to G. B. Upp)	350
Atlantic st, near Forty-ninth, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 18 (C. C. and C. E. B. Peterson to John M. Keslie)	1,700
WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Fairfield av, 248 ft s of Cortland st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Sept. 4, 1885 (C. J. Hambleton to W. P. Colburn)	$ 350
Indiana st, n e cor of Forty-seventh, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 15, 1885 (A. B. Dewey to E. A. Cummings)	375
Eight lots in Garfield, dated Dec. 1, 1885 (W. H. Freeman to C. O. Holmes)	3,200
Lots 27 and 28, Block 15, Garfield, dated Jan. 20 (Alfred Noxon to same)	800
Thirty lots in Garfield, dated Dec. 1, 1885 (James F. Keeney to same)	12,000
Milwaukee av, 52 ft s e of Rhine st, s w f, 75 ft to Rhine, dated Jan. 22 (R. W. Snowhook to Frank C. Kuhn Jr.)	2,633

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

No. 2884 Hanover street, John Anderson, one-story cottage, 20x24 feet, $500.

No. 3556 Portland avenue, John Fulber, one-story cottage, 21x32 feet, $800.

No. 48 Olive street, E. Shea, one-story cottage, 20x28 feet, $700.

I am thoroughly satisfied with the result of a trial of Athlophoros, as it does all you claim for it. It cured me entirely of rheumatism, and I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers with that terrible disease. C. F. Griffin, a butcher of Stuart, Ia.

THE COURTS.

Six Affirmatory Opinions and Eleven Reversals Filed by the Appellate Court Yesterday.

The Late Mrs. Abbey's Will—Miscellaneous Legal Matters—The Record.

The Appellate Court met yesterday and filed opinions in seventeen cases, six being affirmations and eleven reversals. In the case of Fortier & Bucke vs. The Pennsylvania Company an interesting question was raised as to the liability of a common carrier. In the summer of 1882 the company contracted to transport 116 barrels of oil from Cleveland to Brandon, Manitoba. The oil was sent to Chicago, where it was transferred to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, but never reached its destination. The bill of lading read "to be delivered with all reasonable dispatch as general business will permit at —— Station." The court held that a receipt for transportation was prima facie a contract to transport to the point of destination even beyond the carriers' own line, unless specially limited. The company prima facie contracted to convey to Brandon, as the oil in question was marked and consigned to that place. There was no limit in the bill of lading, and the burden of proof was on the company to show it. In that respect the agreement was void for uncertainty. The evident intention of the bill of lading was to abandon that part of it which contained a form of limitation of the terms of transportation. The company must therefore be held to have contracted as a common carrier to convey the oil through to Brandon, and, not having done so, it is liable for the loss. The judgment of the court below in its favor would therefore be reversed.

In the case of Samuel Flower against J. V. Farwell & Co., the Appellate Court discussed the law as to recovery for obtaining goods under false pretenses, and said that the English authorities, after laying down the wholesome rule on the subject that moral fraud must be proved, drifted away from it, and held that it was sufficient to show only a legal fraud. Of late, however, they had drifted back, and now the better rule was settled to be that when a person obtained goods under a pretense with the intention of not paying for them, but with the design to cheat and defraud the vender out of them, that would be such a fraud as would invalidate the sale and lay the foundation for an action at law. The instructions in the case not embodying those principles were erroneous, and the case must therefore be reversed and remanded.

The suit of the administrator of Dr. Joseph Rood against the Village of Lemont to recover damages for the doctor's death was reversed on the ground of improper instructions. He fell into an open ditch on a dark night and was killed, and his administrator recovered a judgment for $5,000.

The case of Josephine C. Smith against Caleb H. Booth, to recover back $4,000 paid on false representations for an interest in a worthless Indiana coal-mine, was affirmed.

The decree of the court below dismissing the creditors' bill of J. M. Hopkins and others against Tom Foley, the billiard-player, was also affirmed.

MRS ABBEY'S WILL.

Julia M. Abbey's will was admitted to probate yesterday morning by Judge Knickerbocker, and letters testamentary were issued to Rufus King and Orville Olcott, who gave their individual bond of $160,000, being double the value of the estate. Testatrix was the widow of George T. Abbey. The principal part of the property is some real estate in Norwood Park. The testatrix leaves $2,000 to her husband's half-sister, Matilda Abbey; $2,000 to Mary Abbey, widow of her husband's half-brother; $1,000 to her friend, Miss Loretta Penfield of Oswego, N. Y.; $3,000 to Mrs. Clara Shaw and $1,000 to her daughter, Miss Maud Shaw, both of Chicago; $8,000 to Mrs. Orville Olcott, to be applied to the discharge or the debt upon the home of herself and husband, No. 276 Washington boulevard; $2,000 to Mrs. Joseph Mather, and the same to Miss May Mather; and $1,000 to Miss Julia A. Green. There is also a bequest of $10,000 to Daniel K. Pearsons, in trust for Orville Olcott, who is to be paid the income, but is not empowered to anticipate or assign it. Mrs. Lucy Norton of Hyde Park receives certain pictures and other works of art. Rufus King has a legacy of $2,000. The sum of $500 is given to Graceland Cemetery, the income to be expended upon the family lot. St. Luke's Hospital and the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children each receives a gift of $3,000. The will also provides for the support of the mother of the testatrix. The residue goes according to the laws of inheritance. The heirs are Joseph H. Mather, brother of testatrix, and Julia M. Mather, her mother.

THE "SATURDAY EXPRESS."

Napoleon Barsaloux yesterday recovered a judgment by confession against the *Saturday Express* Company and immediately filed a creditor's bill to set aside a chattel mortgage made Jan. 16, 1886, by the company to George W. Cummings, and to reach the subscription lists of the paper.

ITEMS.

Jacob Beidler, a West Side real-estate dealer, was made defendant yesterday in three suits. The first was by Albert A. Foye, who on the 1st inst. bought out a man named Armour, the proprietor of a Waukesha water bottling establishment at the corner of West Washington and Union streets. Armour was a tenant of Beidler and, when he sold out, owed a month's rent. Beidler wanted Foye to pay this, but the latter refused, but offered to pay all his own rent in advance. Beidler then seized $4,000 worth of goods belonging to Foye for about $50 rent, and Foye sued him for $10,000 damages. H. L. Payson also began a suit to recover $10,000 of Beidler for seizing some machinery in Foye's place belonging to him. Finally Maggie Dean complains that she fell through the defective floor of an outhouse belonging to Beidler, and she sues for $4,000 damages.

John C. Traynor, a lawyer, began a suit against William H. Mansfield, editor and proprietor of the *Suburban Enterprise* in Kensington, to recover $5,000 for alleged libel. Traynor claims that Mansfield has been publishing squibs against him intimating that he forced his services on prisoners in the police courts, etc.

A criminal information was filed yesterday in the United States District Court by District-Attorney Tuthill against Walden Ludlum of Grand Ridge for sending obscene matter through the mails. Ludlum made no defense and was fined $100 and costs.

THE RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

20,019—Mandel Bros. vs. Jesse Spalding. Asst., $3,000. F. L. Shuman, atty.
20,020—H. L. Payson Jr. vs. Jacob Beidler. Case, $10,000. S. M. Week, atty.

SUPERIOR COURT—NEW SUITS.

101,145—Bridget Lyons vs. John J. Lyons. Confession of judgment, $303. Tenney, Bashford & Tenney, attys.
101,146—Timothy Lyons vs. Same. Confession of judgment, $109. Same attys.
101,147—Blue Island Avenue Building Loan & Homestead Association vs. Frederick Fischrupp, Paulina and August Fischrupp, J. C. Schumaher, and Gottfried Brewing Company. Bill to foreclose two trust deeds for $2,000 and $500, respectively, on Lot 4, Block 13, in Irondale. Comstock & Hess, solrs.
101,148—Albert E. Hoadley vs. Geo. W. Goodrich. Appeal.
101,149—Theobald Hartman vs. Alexander and Jane Bell. Asst., $2,000. Bryan & Hatch, atty.
101,150—Napoleon Barsaloux vs. *Saturday Express* Company and R. Hamilton. Confession of judgment, $386. C. F. White, atty.
101,151—William F. Lubeke vs. Joseph Hovranek, Frank Hancek, and John Cerney. Ejectment, $1,000. Butz & Eichenburg, attys.
101,152—Henry Sharon vs. John W. Ulm. Asst., $500. J. S. Kennard, Jr., atty.
101,153—Louise Eberle vs. Mathias Valk. Confession of judgment, $46. S. B. Jenks, atty.
101,154—Same vs. Andrew Lehn. Confession of judgment, $51. Same atty.
101,155—A. R. Henderson vs. Hattie L. Henderson. Bill for divorce for desertion. B. M. Munn, solr.
101,156—Anna Blumgreen vs. Charles J. C. Blumgreen. Bill for divorce for desertion. Cady & Woodward, solrs.
101,157—Union Trust Company vs. C. Dean Austin and Michael J. Tearney. Asst., $500. Holden & Farson, attys.
101,158—Garnishment. Suppressed.
101,159—C. Mulcahy vs. William Edelstein. Appeal.
101,160—Fritz Benzli vs. Fritz Knecht and S. F. Bauer. Asst., $800. William Vocke, atty.
101,161—Pilsen Brewing & Malting Company vs. National Life-Insurance Company. Petition to establish title. Francis Lackner, solr.
101,162—Napoleon Barsaloux vs. Saturday Express Company, R. Hamilton and George Cummings, trustees. Creditor's bill on judgment for $386. C. F. White, solr.
Suppressed Tuesday—101,135, Barnum Blake, use of David T. Miller, vs. C. Seipp. Garnishment, $1,972. James Frake, atty.
101,136—Jessie A. Shirley vs. John R. Shirley. Bill for divorce for cruelty. M. L. Knight, solr.
101,141—Samuel Woodside et al. vs. Everett K. Dow. Attachment, $815. Herbert B. Johnson, atty.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—2,007, Morton vs. Marshall; verd. prop. in piff.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—866, Sigle vs. West; decree and appeal.—711, Adele Borgella vs. Pierre F. Borgella; decree divorce for desertion.—1,665, Warner vs. Vanderpoel; decree for sale.

JUDGE GARNETT—1,045, Emily C. Miller vs. Robert Miller; decree divorce for cruelty.

CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

55,542—Samuel Stern vs. Mary and Julius Muenzberg. Confession of judgment, $225. Julius Goldzen, atty.
55,543—Mary Gibbs vs. Lavinia Harris. Appeal.
55,544—Greenbury Boriey vs. Joseph H. Blair. Appeal.
55,545—Same vs. Same. Appeal.
55,546—John C. Trainor vs. William H. Mansfield. Case, $5,000. F. S. Moffett and Robert Hervey, attys.
55,547—Jane Fitzgerald vs. Patrick M. Fitzgerald. Bill for separate maintenance. Edward T. Cahill, solr.
55,548—Maggie Dean vs. Jacob Beidler, Neemy Beidler, and Jacob Franks. Case, $4,000. Louis Washington and F. S. Moffet, attys.
55,549—Moses Bowen vs. Walter C. Newberry. Appeal.
55,550—Albert A. Foye vs. Jacob Beidler. Case, $10,000. S. M. Meek, atty.
55,551—Helen Bryan vs. David Chapman. Appeal.
55,552—Albert Kanzenbach vs. Morris and Louis Griesheimer. Case, $5,000. William Vocke, atty.
55,553—Valentine Blatz vs. Clemento J. Belinski and Bartolomae & B. Brewing Co. Replevin, $250. S. C. Eastman, atty.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—2,048, James Hogg vs. Charles R. Vandercook; verd. piff., $72.
JUDGE ROGERS—7,273, R. Benson vs. William B. Jarvis; fdg. for deft., $32, and jgt. ret. hab.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE TULEY—249, John Flaherty, mnslter.; part of testmy. hrd.
JUDGE COLLINS—605, Jack Getz, pl. of gity. of pet. lar.; sentd. to 20 ds. Co. Jl.—633, Daniel Flynn, lar.; sentd. to two wks. Co. Jl.—557, Thomas Burke, robbery; bail increased to $2,000.—595, J. H. Lewis, obtg. mon. by f. p.; recog. fftd. (J. J. Hanna, surety)—616, Aleck Miller, pl. of gity. of recg. stln. propty.; sentd. to two yrs. pen.—619, Charles Ward, pl. of gity. of lar. entd.; sentd. to one yr. pen.—586, William Schneider, assault; tried by crt. fdg. gity.—608, John Johnson, lar.; jury trial, vdt. gity. and val. of propty. $25, age of prisoner 17 yrs.—509, Edward Brown and Thomas Godfrey, burgly.; jury trial, testy. hrd.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set case, 555, Hastings vs. Hammond.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Set chancery case.
JUDGE DYER—116, 119, 117, 123, 126, 130, 131. No. 112, Lehigh Valley Coal Co. vs. City of Chicago, on trial.
APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Wednesday, Feb. 4.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 2,013, 2,015, 2,018, 2,020, 2,021, 2,023, 2,024, and 2,030. No case on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,474, 1,489, 1,686, 1,687, 1,472, 1,691, 1,692, 1,693, and 1,257. No. 1,682, Haywood vs. Tomlinson, on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 904, 928, 930, 931, 932, 933, 940, 731, 522, and 903. No. 533, Farro vs. Parmelee, on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 5. No case on trial.
JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 22, 23, 16, and 24. No. 21, Hancock vs. Wood, on trial.
JUDGE ROGERS—No call. No. 438, Storey will case, on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 1,630, 1,204, 2,076, 2,083, 2,108, 2,110, 2,115, 2,117, and 2,118. No. 2,077, Morgenthau vs. Hanchett, on trial.
JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55. No. 38, Winston vs. Dorsett P. & P. Co. on trial.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—10 a. m., insanity cases; 2 p. m., 3,445, 5,501, 5,502, 5,503, 5,506, 5,507, 5,508, 5,510, and 5,511. No case on trial.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Accounts.
JUDGE TULEY—No. 249 on trial.
JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 601, 613, 614, 631, 621, 626, 634, 636, 640, 642, 643, 669, 735, 654, and 656.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Supreme Court record:
464—The County of Santa Clara, plaintiff in error, against the Southern Pacific Railway Company; 619—The County of San Bernardino, plaintiff in error, against the Southern Pacific Railway Company; 620—The people of the State of California, plaintiff in error, against the Northern Railway Company; 621—The people of the State of California, plaintiff in error, against the Central Pacific Railway Company; 622—The people of the State of California, plaintiff in error, against the Southern Pacific Railway Company; argument continued by D. M. Delmas for the plaintiffs in error and by S. W. Sanderson for the defendants in error.

INDIANA SUPREME COURT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:
Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Sarah S. Hazlett: Putnam C. C.; affirmed; Mitchell, J.
James P. Foltz vs. John G. Kerlin; White C. C.; affirmed; Elliott, J.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

2200 ARCHER-AV., corner of Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3038 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Smith & Hogey, Druggists.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
3640 STATE-ST.—Hale Bliss, Druggists and Chemists.
358 STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.
3160 STATE-ST.—Wilson Young, Druggist.
517 WABASH-AV.—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
1734 WABASH-AV.—Soren, Mathison & Co., Prescription Druggists.
2603 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—C. L. Schaar, Druggist.
4341 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Gordon.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
2401 INDIANA-AV., corner Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
629 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., corner Wallace—A. Kussman, Druggist.

WEST DIVISION.

180 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
276 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
384 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Centre-av.—Geo. A. Moffett, Druggist.
490 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Loomis—Star Pharmacy.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
826 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Hoyne-av.—Chas. L. True, Druggist.
1003 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—R. S. Clarke, Druggist.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. / 422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
184 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
724 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner of Lincoln—Armbrecht Bros., Druggists.
623 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
883 MILWAUKEE-AV. / 453 MILWAUKEE-AV. } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
206 and 208 MILWAUKEE-AV., corner Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
525 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
744 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
703 WEST HARRISON-ST., corner Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
372 WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
420 LINCOLN-AV.—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
296 NORTH MARKET-ST., corner Oak, Hubachek & Buchman, Prescription Druggists.
930 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.
722 LINCOLN-AV.—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

UNION STOCK-YARDS.

4341 SOUTH HALSTED, corner Gordon-st.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
722 LINCOLN-AV.—John A. Braun, Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

HYDE PARK.

J. D. SHERMAN, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—OF WEDNESDAY, IN THE POST-Office, a lady's pocketbook containing a small amount of money, which can be had at the retail stamp department by describing property and paying cost of this advertisement.

LOST—A LADY'S ELGIN GOLD WATCH; on one side A. M. S., on the other 1883 in monogram; lost on Lake Park-av. or Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh-sts. The value of the watch paid to the finder. J. B. SMITH & CO., 78 La Salle-st., Room C.

STRAYED—FROM 560 NORTH STATE-ST., Monday morning, two red Irish setter dogs; reward given for their return.

$5 REWARD—LOST EITHER ON CARS or street between West Randolph-st. and Hubbard-court, plain gold shawl-pin. Return to 5 Hubbard-court.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—
$1,650 buys splendid saloon; license paid to May; best bargain in Chicago; come and see.
$2,700 buys 20-room European hotel, with fine saloon underneath, corner building; a good chance to make a fortune.
$500 cash, balance time, buys fine transient house.
$4,000 buys a large European hotel, furnished, and 20 rooms unfurnished can be added, making splendid investment.
$2,000 buys half interest in nice laundry; owner, a lady, cannot attend to outside business.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—
Gas-fitting and pluming establishment, half-interest for $1,000 cash; great bargain; owner has other business; $1,500 month sure; lots money.

BOOT AND SHOE STOCK NEAR EAST Madison-st. for $14,000 or city improved property. W. T. COLLINS & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FARMING AND CATTLE-RAISING IN KANsas.—For sale—The "Devil's Bluff" cattle ranch, consisting of 1,065 acres of excellent grazing and tillable lands, together with a large stock of Hereford and Short-Horn cattle and Poland China swine. Further particulars may be obtained from the owners. MAKIN BROS., Florence, Kas.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING YARN AND ladies' furnishing goods business on one of the main thoroughfares. Business is old established, and will invoice about $8,000. Good reason given for selling. Address F 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, WORTH $3,000; $1,000 if taken this week. F 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUGSTORE; GOOD, WELL-located business; bargain. JOHN G. SPONSEL, 182 Dearborn-st.

GROCERY FIXTURES, HORSE, WAGON, harness, and also good new store to rent cheap. Apply at 703 West Van Buren-st.

THE MANAGER OF A WEST TEXAS CATtle company desires to interview or communicate with principals owning solid bodies of watered land north of Texas Pacific Railroad, with the view of consolidating the two interests. Address J. A. R., 51 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A SILENT PARTNER with $500 to $1,000 can secure an interest in a profitable and well-established business. Address F 25, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED upholsterer can obtain an interest with a well-known firm which will pay to investigate. H F 52, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 AND services, to extend a staple manufacturing business in Chicago. D 82, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 TO $2,500 in a long-established business. D 15, Tribune.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AT HALF VALUE—OR WILL exchange for lumber, one side-valve engine, 12x24, with Gardner governor; also one steel boiler 5x17 feet, steam-pumps and all attachments; in good running order. Apply to C. H. HILDRETH, 221 and 223 State-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL ROTARY STEAM engine in first-class condition, about 3-horse power, cheap for cash, at 212 East Washington-st. WM. HAYTHORNE.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—DAISY: IF YOUR PLEASURE, Friday, G. P. Hour of last engagement. Answer if O. K. C.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN experienced in shipping, billing, and entry work. City References. Address F 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN not afraid of work: can take charge of a set of books; city and suburb references; will take anything to make an honest living. Address F 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHly competent and experienced registered pharmacist; speaks German. Address F 74, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of three years' experience in office. Good references. Address Box 32, South Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 28 years old in commission house or on road; have had experience. Can furnish reference. Address F 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG-CLERK; has taken junior course. Best of references from last employer. Address D 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG CLERK: four years' experience: speaks German. Good references. Address REIGEL, 724 Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS cook and second girl. 3021 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent pharmacist; speaks German; registered. Address N 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE WHERE faithfulness will insure advancement. Address F 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN as bookkeeper, clerk, cashier, indoor salesman, or at any kind of office work; good penman. Can give first-class reference. Address F 29, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a wholesale house, with a chance to work up. Good references. Address F 22, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN as bookkeeper, cashier, indoor salesman, or any kind of office work; willing to work hard for moderate salary. F 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN TRAVeling through the Northwest desires a good side line. Address D 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS gents' furnishing goods house by a gentleman having large acquaintance and trade in Michigan and Northwestern Indiana and Ohio; has thorough knowledge of the business. Address D 11, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A TRAVELING salesman in first-class clothing house to sell goods in Michigan and portions of Ohio and Indiana; has a thorough knowledge of the business and a well-established trade. Address E, P.-O. Box 498.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED coachman who is willing to do anything required of him. Best city references. Address F 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands his business. Best of references. F 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; temperate and obliging. Best of references. Address F 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN. Address F 30, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN 18 years of age, in retail store; can drive wagon; well acquainted in south suburban towns. Address V 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COLLECTING or a position in a real-estate office for outside work; fifteen years' residence in city. Best of references or bonds. Address F 39, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS second girl; also young nurse girl; Good city reference. Please call at 276 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT girl; good cook; will work cheap at good place. 108 East Van Buren-st., Room 6.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family, by a girl thoroughly competent, as cook or cook and laundress. Reference given. Address F 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to do second work and sewing. Call at 228 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced dining-room girl. D 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS girl to cook, wash, and iron. Call or address 5143 Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do second work in private family. Good home preferred to wages. Call at 2550 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL. Call for two days at 3309 Butterfield-st., upstairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress in private family. Reference given if required. Call for two days at 79 Waller-st., up-stairs, in front.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTAble girl for general housework. 1906 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework in a small American family. 159 Milton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL for general housework, just arrived from the country; not very competent but is willing to learn. Address 148 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING, washing, and ironing, by a competent person. Call at 1827 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook and laundress in private family. Call at 198 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD NORwegian girl to do general housework. Call at 379 West Indiana-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and do up-stairs work. Address D 17, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—INVALID—A LADY who reads well wishes an engagement by the hour to read for an invalid or as amanuensis. Address D 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN, FROM 16 to 19 years of age, to act as office assistant; must be good at figures, also write a good hand. Address F 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER AND CASHier; none but thoroughly responsible and competent gentlemen need answer this; no application considered unless references accompany the letter. Address at once F 27, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR INDIANA TO sell furnishing goods. Best of references required. Address F 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT retail clothing salesman. Inquire by mail, giving reference, to A. MORITZ & BRO., Davenport, Ia.

WANTED—BY PROMINENT EASTERN jobbing house in cabinet hardware and upholstery goods a live salesman for the Northwest, with headquarters at Chicago; must be perfectly familiar with both lines and should be acquainted with the trade; German preferred. Address D 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TRAVELING MAN VISITing the grocery trade can arrange to carry our samples as a side line on profitable terms. Address D 4, Tribune office.

WANTED — SEWING-MACHINE SALESman and operator and good penman; state age, experience, and reference. F 28, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS old, by a manufacturing firm. State references and wages wanted. D 16, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START a new business at their homes; can be done evenings and learned in an hour; any person making less than 10c to 50c an hour should send 10c at once for a package of samples of goods, and 24 working samples (formulas) to commence on. Address Albany Supply Co., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—10 SMART CANVASSERS TO sell new patent to saloons. Address F 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY CAPABLE MAN to manage a branch office in Chicago for one of the largest subscription book houses East. Address, stating age, experience, etc., E 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS thoroughly the art of mixing and compounding ready-mixed house-paints, etc.; a first-class man only wanted. Address C., Lock-Box 905, Waukesha, Wis.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING solicitor for a first-class specialty; a fine opportunity for a good man. Address D 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DIRECTORY advertising solicitors; liberal salary will be paid. M. & CO., Room 63 Lakeside Building.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL. NO. 10 PARK-row.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for second work and assist with children. 3409 Vernon-av.

WANTED—A COOK AND SECOND GIRL. Call at 68 North State-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH GIRL for general housework: small family; must be good cook; good wages. Call first flat 383 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and to assist in taking care of a child; English or German. 813 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—GIRL FOR SECOND WORK AND to assist in sewing: wages $3. 36 Groveland Park.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework and first-class cook and laundress. 19 Thirty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—$40—ELEGANT 10-ROOM HOUSE, 3308½ Rhodes-av. G. J. TITUS, 172 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT HYDE PARK—3 SOUTH-front houses on Fifty-first-st., corner Jefferson-av.; 2 west-front houses on Jefferson-av., near Fifty-first-st.; 3 east-front houses on Jefferson-av., near Fifty-third-st.; all new and very complete, including furnaces. Apply early for May 1. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, BATH, ETC., Wells and Ontario-sts. F. M. ELLIOT.

TO RENT—5-ROOM, SECOND-STORY FLAT at 27 Pine-st. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, 110 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT IN BLOCK ON MADISON-st., between Halsted, Dime Museum: best place in city for room-renting. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS 3641 COTTAGE GROVE-av., modern brick, $14 to $20; 285 Thirty-seventh-st., $30. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT SIX-ROOM flat on South Side, near cable cars; rent $20. ROSE & BARRY, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 7-ROOM FLATS, 3123 and 3125 South Park-av.; cheap rent.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 10 ROOMS, THIRD floor, 371 Wabash-av.; modern improvements; to responsible and respectable party only. Room 9, 149 La Salle-st., from 12:30 to 2. M. H. BASS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—1235 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANT furnished rooms en suite or single; the house has been recently furnished throughout with all new modern furniture, and the rooms will be rented at a reasonable price. No boarders. Reference required.

TO RENT—A FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS and alcove; will be rented for light housekeeping, or separately; or good board can be had in the house if desired. 3213 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—5 CONGRESS-ST., ONE DOOR OF Michigan-av.—Large alcove and other rooms, to man and wife or two gents; close to business centre.

TO RENT — VERY, PLEASANT ROOMS; 194 Michigan-av. Inquire at Flat 12.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED, WARM ROOM, 2 gentlemen; single room, cheap; inside room for two, $1.50 each. Easy walking distance; no cold rides in street-cars. 400 Wabash-av., second floor.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TO ADULTS DESIRING A REfined home, two handsomely furnished front rooms, spacious closets, hot and cold water, everything new, first-class and very desirable, with or without board. References. 361 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. 112 Dearborn-av., first flat, corner Ohio.

TO RENT—NO. 60 CASS-ST.—FURNISHED alcove room; gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—PART OF OUR STORE AT NO. 94 State-st. Also an elegant upright show-case for sale. The A. & W. MFG. CO.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON PURPOSES, FROM May 1, 1886, the northwest corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts., opposite Board of Trade. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—SMALL STORE, 235 STATE-ST., now occupied as a jewelry store; has good fire-proof vault; possession May 1. MARK KIMBALL, Room 10, 235 State-st.

TO RENT—STORE IN BLOCK ON NORTH-east corner of Washington and Market-sts. Apply at Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE ON STATE-ST., BEtween Randolph and Washington. BRYAN LATHROP, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—WOOL, LEATHER, STOVE DEALers, grocers, etc., contemplating moving to new wholesale district on North Side can be accommodated by applying to F. M. ELLIOT, 93, Fifth-av., Room 1.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—WILL SUBLET TO FIRST-CLASS party part of a very desirable office on Dearborn-st. near Randolph; office on grade with street; heated by steam; large show window. D 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, and freight elevator, third floor on corner, 53 by 83 feet, with light on three sides, in our new building; not for wood working. BROWN BROS. MFG. CO., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1ST., THREE UPPER floors and basement Nos. 151 and 153 Fifth-av. Inquire on premises DONNERSBERGER & CO.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER, DIvided to suit tenants; two elevators; good light. RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 42 and 44 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD floors of 245 Canal-st., near Van Buren, for light manufacturing; size, 22x80 each; price, $50 for both. GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER; WILL divide to suit tenant. Apply to ROTH, MCMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTY LIVING IN Kenwood wants to lease for term of years on side street or alley, between Forty-third and Forty-eighth-sts., small house or cottage for coachman, or will lease lot and put up cottage. Will pay yearly in advance. Address F 3, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — PARLOR FLOOR and basement, unfurnished; location, Michigan-av. and Twelfth-st. F 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS OR WHOLE floor on South Side east of State-st., for gentleman and wife; all conveniences. Address, with terms, D 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOFT OF 4,000 square feet suitable for a bindery, east of Clark, north of Adams, south of Lake-st. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

100 FRANKLIN-ST., CORNER WASHINGton—Board and room $7 a week; location down-town and first-class. Ogden House.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—COMFORTABLE AND nicely furnished rooms to rent with good board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

329 AND 330 MICHIGAN-AV.—THE LANGham—Comfortable rooms and good board.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—Rooms, furnishings, and table first-class.

3146 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of second-story front and one other room to let, with board. Very low price. Everything first-class.

NORTH SIDE.

64 RUSH-ST. — SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms with board; terms moderate. References.

65 RUSH-ST.—HANDSOME BACK PARLOR, single room; day-boarders accommodated.

88 AND 90 DEARBORN-AV.—WELL-HEATed rooms, also single room, with or without board.

163 DEARBORN-AV.—ALCOVE AND SINgle room, with good board.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE ROOM AND board; also single room, well heated.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—ALCOVE ROOM WITH board; all conveniences.

280 INDIANA-ST. — ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms to desirable parties, with strictly first-class board; day boarders accommodated.

433 LA SALLE-AV.—A NICELY FURnished, warm room, with board, in private family.

HOTELS.

ANNA HOUSE, CORNER OF CLARK AND Indiana-sts.—A leading family hotel of the North Side; very desirable rooms for permanent guests; refitting with new management. A. B. YOUNG, Prop.

AFTON HOUSE, 73 MONROE-ST.—NEATLY furnished rooms, with or without board; use of gas and bath.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEan Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $5 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 118 FIFTH-AV.—THE best $2 a day hotel in Chicago. Good rooms; good table; low rates to permanent boarders. Call.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 163 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GOOD PLACE AND PLEASANT home by a young lady occupied during the day; must be in private family on West Side, west of Peoria, east of Loomis, south of Madison, and north of Congress; want modern conveniences. Best references given and required. Address F 75, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY A YOUNG MAN—State location and price, and address F 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ON South Side near I. C. train; modern conveniences. Address, with terms, D 23, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GENTS' cast-off clothing. Send postal. A. SIMON, 369 South Clark-st., Chicago.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LONG TERM OF YEARS, LOT on Michigan-av., near Congress-st. JAMES H. HILL, 182 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, teams, etc., to remain with owner. Professional men, bookkeepers, salesmen, skilled mechanics, teamsters will find lower rates than elsewhere. Surely call before borrowing. Illinois Mortgage Company, 70 La Salle-st., Room 5.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, at lowest rates; no publicity or delay. 116 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAmonds, and jewelry at banking rooms of Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 La Salle-st. Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

FOR SALE—A WESTERN BANK, LONG ESTablished, large, profitable, and increasing business; pays 15 per cent on price asked. C. B. WILSON, Room 29, 95 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (OVER TWO years old; no assessment companies) and same bought; send stamp. Real estate bought and sold and loans on same. Loans on any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN BY THE CHICAGO Mtge. Loan Co.—The only properly-organized Loan Co. in Chicago—Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse-receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money call at the Banking-Rooms of Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 5½ PER cent in sums of $15,000 and upward on inside improved property. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 6 PER CENT ON city, Hyde Park, or Evanston improved real estate. J. S. NORTON, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate, located in business centre, at 5 per cent. E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, and all good personal property without removal. McHENRY & CO., Room 16, 154 Madison.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE IMPROVED city property at 5½ per cent in sums of $5,000 and upwards. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WITH or without removal; low rates; no publicity. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 East Van Buren-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHIcago real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply at The Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—
On Chicago improved at low rates in amounts of $500 to $5,000.
Small mortgages for sale, secured by first mortgages (6 and 7 per cent) on Chicago property.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, Washington and Halsted.

TO LOAN—AT 6½ PER CENT, WITHOUT commissions, $1,000 to $2,500 on Cook County improved real estate; private party, or will make building loan. D 20, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—CHICAGO FUNDS ON INSIDE IMproved property at 6 per cent, payable "on or before," with the option to pay on any interest-day in installments of $1,000 or more; no delay in closing. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$100,000 CASH IN HAND ON INside improved realty for any term from ten to fifty years at 5 per cent. C. A. KERFOOT & CO., 95 Washington-st.

$1,200 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate. D 10, Tribune office.

$2,500 AND $1,700 TO LOAN ON CHIcago improved real estate. Address F 34, Tribune office.

$1,500,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO suit on Chicago real estate. Rate of interest 5 per cent. Security must be gilt edge and ample. BUELL & AUSTIN, Room 32, 185 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

SQUARES.

1 Newton & Co.	$100
1 Ambler & Co.	$135
1 George Steck	$150
1 Weber	$200
1 Hallet & Davis	$225
1 Chickering	$300

UPRIGHTS.

2 Kimballs	$165, $175
2 New England Co.'s	$200, $225
2 Emerson Co.'s	$225, $250
2 Hallet & Davis	$275, $300
1 Chickering	$325

GRANDS.

1 Chickering. 1 Steinway.
1 Steck. 1 Hallet & Davis.

A large stock of New Pianos of the most reliable makes, including Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball.
New Pianos to rent.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—
FOR LIEUT. GREELY'S
THREE YEARS OF ARCTIC SERVICE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, publishers, New York, Northwestern Branch 159 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Early application will secure exclusive territory in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, or Dakota.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE GREGory retort gas lamps. Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. Special territory given. G. W. DUFFUS & CO., 93 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE CHIcago Incandescent Gas Lamp; agents are making $8 to $15 per day; special territory given. C. G. LINGTON, 202 Randolph-st., Chicago, General Manager for United States and Canada.

INSTRUCTION.

DRAMATIC ART INSTRUCTION BY MRS. Emma Haskett, celebrated as one of the West sisters, successful star some years ago. Pupils trained in dramatic effect. Studio, 809 Chicago Opera-House Building.

MRS. HELEN E. STARRETT'S BOARDING and day school for young ladies, 5001 Lake-av. (Kenwood), Chicago; thorough collegiate preparatory course, with music and art; circulars on application.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE-SEAT SLEIGH, AS good as new, for $40; one second-hand Portland, $10; two 2-seat sleighs, and new swell-sides and Portlands, for any reasonable offer. Horses and cutters to let. H. C. WALKER, 346 and 348 Wabash-av.

HORSE FOR SALE—BLACK HORSE, sound, weight 1,050. 257 Forquer-st.

I STILL HAVE A FEW CUTTERS UNSOLD, 348½ State-st.; will sell way down low to close out this week; last chance. Call early and secure bargain. WM. SERVIS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR LARGE OR SMALL LOTS of used household goods; furniture of private residences purchased. Address R. 83 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—RANGE, CARPETS, AND COOKing stove, "Splendid," both in good repair; price $15 each; also three-quarter bedstead. 3453½ Indiana-av.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

D. M. SWINEY, 41 TO 47 SOUTH CANAL-st., manufacturer and dealer in store, office, and household furniture.

SAFES—FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF, new and second-hand at astonishingly low prices this month; six sets of vault doors, 1,450 lbs each, at $50 each; correspondence solicited. J. GREENHOOD & CO., agents, 84 Dearborn-st.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains patents, caveats, etc., in United States and foreign countries; local attorneys throughout United States; patent book free. Offices—184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSIness, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriages, deaths; ladies specially invited; letters answered by return mail. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st. Always at home.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRteenth-st., 50 feet; State-st. near Harrison, store and 25 feet of ground $28,000; Harrison-st., east of Halsted, 400 feet. WM. GARNETT & CO., 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ANY PARTY WITH $20,000 cash seeking good-paying real estate investment please communicate with O V 84, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.
No. 1705 Michigan-av., 28 feet front, 160 feet deep, two-story and basement with French roof brick dwelling; a first-class brick barn; price, $18,000; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—STORE NO. 151 MICHIGAN-av., just north of Adams-st.; two lots on Dearborn-st., north of Harrison-st. JAS. H. HILL, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—EAST FOURteenth-st., on the lake shore, 250x300 feet. A. G. SEARS, 48 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $4,800—PRAIRIE-AV., new 2-story residence; all modern improvements, stone sidewalk, and a good barn. This is a bargain. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., Room 54.

FOR SALE—2833 BUTTERFIELD-ST., TWO-story 9-room house, $2,500; new Queen Anne house of 8 rooms Sixty-first-st., $2,850; two-story nine-room house and 40x180 feet, $3,500. JAMES H. HILL, 182 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
FOR $26,000.
On West Madison-st., 30-foot lot, now rented low; rents for $2,000; a new 3-story brick. Call for particulars.
FOR $18,000.
A fine corner on West Washington-boulevard, 50x100, with 2-story brick; improvements; all in complete order.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, cor. Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 3-STORY AND basement stone front on Monroe-st., east of Ashland-av., south front, 13 rooms; also first-class brick barn; lot 24x188; price $13,000; terms easy. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—AN ELEgant business corner, improved, on West Harrison-st.; rented $1,680 per annum; price $15,000 cash, or half cash. OWNER, Room 24, 122 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—4333 ST. LAWRENCE-AV., 2-story and basement brick house in good repair, 25-foot lot, $4,500; will sell for part cash, balance time, or will make liberal discount for all cash. Apply to H. M. BOICE, at office of Cutler, White & Boice, west end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS OF ALL descriptions in South Evanston. FRANK TILLOTSON, office South Evanston.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT FOR HOME; price not to exceed $8,500, cash down; location to be south of Eighteenth-st., east of Wabash-av., and north of Thirty-third-st. D 14 Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

A FIRST-CLASS MUSIC-TEACHER WISHES to exchange lessons for dry goods, shoes, or anything else useful. Good references. D 85, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$20,000 CATTLE RANCH, fences, buildings, and herd, near Chicago, for productive property; owner 48, 162 Washington-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875, for storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE HOT-AIR FURNACES, WITH steel radiators. Send to manufacturer for illustrated circular. Chicago & Erie Stove Co., 171 and 173 Lake-st.

A PARTY HAVING A LONG LEASE OF A 24-room house wishes to make arrangements with some one to furnish and take rent of furniture in board. Address D 87, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH BUSINESS-MAN will soon return to Paris to reside; would like to represent a few houses willing to have their products or patents introduced in France. Have resided in this country 20 years. Best references given. Address, with full particulars, C 16, Tribune office.

BEST $5 SET OF TEETH; FILLING AT half rate; extracting free at Dr. Day's Dental Parlors, 126 State-st., Room 25; elevator, 75 Madison-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; female diseases treated; graduated physician to consult. MRS. RICHER, 553 W. Indiana.

GOOD HOME AND STRICTLY PRIVATE for ladies during confinement; terms reasonable. MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 653 West Monroe.

WANTED—MANUFACTURERS TO SAVE 50 per cent by using Alabastine instead of paint on the interior of their buildings. It is fire-proof and dust-proof; makes dark rooms light; any one can apply it. Refer to Link-Belt Machinery Co. Write for sample card. Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

$100 TO INVEST, WITH INSIDE SERVices, for quick returns. Name business. Address D 21, Tribune office.

$350 PER MONTH SALARY AND COMmission to competent business manager in every city for exclusive agency of our

NATIONAL AUTOMATIC GAS-SAVING GOVERNORS.

Average 33 per cent saving in gas bills. Increased illumination and safety from fire.
Over 7,000 in service. Indorsed by highest mercantile and corporate authorities. Address
THE UNION NATIONAL GAS-SAVING CO., 21 East Fourteenth-st., New York.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pasnger.	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:30 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.
St. Paul, Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av. and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'ffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 124 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 p m	* 3:00 p m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 p m	‡ 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 3:40 p m	*10:50 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12:00 m / †10:30 p m	* 2:15 p m / ‡ 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m / *12:00 m / †10:30 p m	* 6:15 p m / * 2:15 p m / ‡ 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12:00 m / †10:30 p m	* 2:15 p m / ‡ 6:50 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 a m / *12:00 m / * 3:45 p m / * 4:15 p m / * 5:15 p m	* 6:15 p m / * 2:15 p m / *11:00 a m / *10:30 a m / * 8:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m / * 4:15 p m / *11:30 p m	* 3:40 p m / *10:30 a m / *11:15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 5:55 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit, & Madison & Janesville	§11:30 a m / §10:35 p m	§ 2:00 p m / § 7:00 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and	* 8:30 p m	* 6:55 p m
Madison, Janesville, & Beloit	† 8:30 p m	* 6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 a m	* 6:15 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison and Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m / x 8:30 a m / *11:30 a m / * 3:00 p m / * 5:00 p m / x 8:30 a m	* 4:00 p m / * 4:00 p m / * 2:00 p m / * 7:00 p m / * 4:00 p m / * 4:00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	*11:30 a m / * 3:00 p m / * 5:00 p m	* 2:00 p m / * 7:00 p m / *10:30 a m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	* 5:00 p m / *11:30 a m / §10:35 p m	* 2:00 p m / § 6:30 a m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§10:35 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 6:00 p m
Central Dakota via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 p m	† 5:50 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m / * 3:15 p m / * 4:15 p m	* 6:15 p m / * 9:55 a m / *10:30 a m

Reference marks. *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.
Reference marks: a. Daily; b. Daily except Sunday; c. Daily except Saturday; d. Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m / a11:30 a m / b 3:00 p m / b 5:00 p m / a10:30 p m	b10:30 a m / a 2:00 p m / b 4:00 p m / b 7:00 p m / a 7:00 a m
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m / b 5:00 p m	b10:30 a m / b 7:00 p m
Racine & Waukesha	a11:30 a m / b 3:00 p m	a 2:00 p m / b 4:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m / b12:05 p m / b 4:00 p m / c10:40 p m	b10:30 a m / b 2:15 p m / b 5:30 p m / d 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m / a10:30 p m	a 2:00 p m / a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m / c10:40 p m	b 2:15 p m / d 7:10 a m
Des Moines and Ottumwa	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m / b12:05 p m	b 4:00 p m / b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 3:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	b11:30 a m / b12:05 p m / c10:30 p m	b 4:00 p m / b 2:15 p m / d 7:10 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b11:30 a m / a10:30 p m	b 2:00 p m / a 7:00 a m
Mason City, Algoma, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11:30 a m / b12:05 p m / c10:30 p m / c10:40 p m	d 6:00 a m / b 2:15 p m / d 7:10 a m / d 7:10 a m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, Aberdeen	b10:30 p m / b10:40 p m	b 7:00 p m / b 2:15 p m
Calvary and Graceland	b 6:20 a m / a 1:00 p m / b 5:15 p m / b 6:15 p m	b 6:45 a m / b 2:30 p m / b 7:50 a m / b 7:00 a m
Sunday only	5:30 p m	8:45 a m

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:00 p m
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m / §11:20 p m	* 7:30 p m / § 7:00 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:00 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:10 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:35 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:20 a m	§ 2:35 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	§11:20 a m	§ 2:35 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

EASTERN.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.
Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 6:50 a m	* 5:45 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
New York—Limited	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 9:05 p m	§ 8:05 a m
Night Express	†9:55 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail.	† 9:00 a m	† 5:45 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	* 3:30 p m	* 7:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'pr.	* 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:45 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp.	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 p m
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia.	* 7:45 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd.	* 7:45 p m	† 6:45 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 3:30 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	§ 5:40 a m
New York—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:05 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices 103 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	† 7:55 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 7:20 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Speci	§12:00 m	§ 3:10 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad. "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:00 a m	† 6:00 p m
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m
Night Express	*11:30 p m	6:30 a m
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	* 7:50 a m	* 6:55 p m
Southeastern Express	† 7:50 a m	* 6:55 p m
Eastern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m
Southern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m

*Daily †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 8:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:50 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 7:45 p m	§ 8:50 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	* 5:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 p m	*11:00 a m
New York & Boston Fast Ex.		§ 9:30 p m

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:05 p m
Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago *7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.